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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

The Soldiers' Relief Bill Passed.

What Constitutes the Rock Island Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1867.

Soldiers' Relief Bill Passed.

Congress had a very brief session to-day. The Senate passed a substitute for the House bill for the relief of deserters. It relieves from the disabilities of desertion all who after faithful service went home subsequent to the 19th of April, 1865, and before they were properly mustered, but declares such persons not entitled to bounty, back pay or pensions.

Indian Affairs.

An executive session was then held, after which there was a long and interesting discussion about Indian affairs, arising from the introduction of a bill to appoint a commissioner to select a reservation West of the Missouri River upon which to locate all the Indian tribes. No action was taken.

The Rock Island Bridge.

In the House Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the Rock Island Bridge to be the bridge from the city of Davenport to the city of Rock Island, and made an explanation of the object. He said it was only explanatory of the law and for the purpose of removing all ambiguity about it.

Mr. ALLISON objected.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to suspend the rules. Lost.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House to-day adjourn to Thursday.

The SPEAKER informed the House it was understood the President did not expect to be able to communicate to the House on the subject of reconstruction until Thursday, and the motion was rejected, 49 to 60.

Mr. BRIGGS offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the Washington Monument Association has been in existence twenty years without having accomplished anything beyond the partial erection of a square column in the public grounds; that large sums of money have been collected, and collections are still continued in the Patent and other public buildings, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House what becomes of the money collected; also, as to the present condition of the association, &c. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to define and limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE objected.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Important Decision Under the Civil Rights Law.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Hon. Judge Goodloe has rendered an important decision at Lexington, Kentucky, on a case of *habeas corpus*. Jas. A. Johnson, for cruelly treating a negro boy, A. Johnson, for cruelly treating a negro boy, was arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau. A writ was sued out and the body demanded by the civil authorities, which the military declined to deliver up. The case went into Court, Gen. John B. Huston appearing for the prisoner, and Gen. J. S. Brisbin for the Bureau. The judge decided that the action of the Bureau was legal and proper, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not take the prisoner out of the hands of the Government.

Base Ball in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—At a match game of base ball played this afternoon, between the Nationals of Washington, and the Buckeyes of Cincinnati, the former scored 83 to the latter's 13.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17. 1867. NO. 265.

THE CAPITAL.

Alleged Negotiations for British America Denied.

Sympathy for Maximilian at the South.

Filibuster Organizations to Concentrate in Texas.

Progress of the Defense in the Surratt Trial.

Fight Between Witnesses in the Case.

Friends of Confiscation Coincide With the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Contradicted.

There is authority for contradicting the statement that negotiations are in progress looking to a settlement with England of the Alabama claims, through a cession of Western British territory to the United States.

Maximilian's Avengers.

Dispatches have been received here from the South to the effect that there is great sympathy manifested in New Orleans, Charleston, Richmond and elsewhere in that section for the fate of Maximilian, and that secret organizations are being formed to avenge his death. Daily accessions are made to the ranks of the Avengers. It is proposed that the expedition will move secretly to Mexico, concentrating in a remote portion of Texas, where supplies will be previously forwarded, and from where a movement will be made upon the Liberal army as circumstances dictate. European Governments are said to be involved in the movement.

Disappointment.

Considerable disappointment was manifested to-day by the numerous candidates for the Mexican Mission and the Commissionership of Agriculture over the failure of the President to make such nominations to the Senate.

Mexican Agairs.

The State Department has voluminous dispatches confirming Mexican news received through other channels some days since. Official information was received at the State Department this morning from the Consul at Vera Cruz announcing that the city and the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa were in the possession of the Juarez party. The Imperial chiefs and foreign troops have all embarked and left the country.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Papal Government Alarmed.

Menacing Attitude of the Garibaldians.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON APPEALED TO

Rome to be Protected by French Batteries.

Visitors to the Sultan.

LONDON, Evening, July 16.—United States Minister Adams, with other members of the diplomatic corps in London, waited on the Sultan of Turkey to-day. A delegation of the principal Americans now in this city also held an audience this morning with the Sultan.

Reform Bill Passed.

The reform bill has finally passed the House of Commons and goes to the House of Lords.

The Pope Alarmed.

FLORENCE, July 16.—Reports received here from Rome represent the Papal Government much alarmed by the menacing attitude of the party of action under the leadership of Garibaldi. Many batteries around Rome are being restored and put into effective condition, and it is stated the Pope has made an appeal to the Emperor of the French for the protection of the Holy See.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The steamship Nestorian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—The steamship New York, from New York, touched at this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—The steamer Bremen, from New York, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from New York, has arrived here.

In the House of Lords.

LONDON, Evening, July 16.—The reform bill was read in the House of Lords this evening, and a second reading has been assigned for Monday next.

Napoleon's Response.

PARIS, Evening, July 16.—In response to the appeal of His Holiness, the Pope, for assistance in repelling the anticipated attack upon the Holy City by the Garibaldian party, Emperor Napoleon has notified the leader of the Garibaldi movement that the defenses of that city will be composed of the restored batteries of France, not of Rome.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, July 16.—United States 5-20s closed at 79½.

London Money Markets

LONDON, Evening, July 16.—Consols closed at 94¼. 5-20s, 72½; Illinois Central, ex-dividend, 70½; Erie, 37½. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares, 20½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 16.—Cotton closed without change; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 12½d; orleans 12¾d.

Manchester Market for goods and yarns inactive and heavy.

Breadstuffs closed firm, with an advance established on some articles. Wheat—California wheat 10s 6d per central. Peas advanced 1s. Corn 1s 6d for Canadian. Corn unchanged, quoted at 29s 3d quarter for new mixed. Barley unchanged at 38s. Oats steady at 8s.

Provisions—Refined closed firm at the advance; extra prime mess 140s. Lard firm at 65s 6d. Pork steady at 97s 6d. Bacon and tallow unchanged.

Produce—American firm at 2s per gallon for spirits; 1s 2½d for Standard White.

Liverpool Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 16.—The markets are generally unchanged.

BY MAIL.

The German mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Wenke, from Southampton on the 24 of July in the afternoon, arrived at New York Sunday morning.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Capt. Kennedy, which left Liverpool at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th of July, arrived Sunday afternoon, after a very rapid passage.

A meeting of Mexican bondholders in England being considered necessary to facilitate a decision of the question as to the legal means of distributing the funds now in hand and applicable to the part payment of an arrear dividend, it was contemplated to hold one in London on the 8th of July.

The London *Times* of the 24 of July, in its city article, says:

A prospectus has been issued of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph Company (limited) with a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £20, to establish via the overland route a line to India, under one control, with extensions hereafter to Singapore, China, Japan and Australia. The irregular and mutilated manner in which messages commonly arrive under the existing system of transmission through a number of countries has long rendered it doubtful, to say the least, whether the Indian telegraph is not a drawback instead of an advantage to the commercial public, and all parties will hail the success of a new and well organized undertaking.

The Paris journals publish the preamble to the bill presented to the legislative body by the government demanding "supplementary credits" for the amount of 188,000,000 francs. The expenses incurred by the War Minister amount to 116,005,871 francs, to which has to be added the sum of 2,400,000 francs, for the increased pay necessitated by the dearness of every article of consumption, and the cost of bringing back the troops from Mexico having exceeded by a month the period calculated upon when the amended budget of 1867 was prepared, the sum originally demanded for that account is about 900,000 francs more than the amount estimated. For the naval department the total amount required to meet the expenditure incurred is 58,296,848 francs.

The King of Sweden is expected in Berlin in August. He will only remain one day, and then proceed to Paris.

A Prussian ordinance has been published suspending the banishment of the families of those inhabitants of Northern Schleswig who had evaded by flight their liability to military service.

In the Italian Parliament a bill was drawn up by the committee as a counter scheme to that brought forward by the government for the conversion of the ecclesiastical property, proposes the conversion of the whole of the property, its division into small lots and sale by auction, the government to be authorized to issue bonds sufficient to realize 400,000,000 lire, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., and redeemable in twenty-five years. This bill further proposes a tax of 3½ per cent. on all ecclesiastical property, and stipulates that no bishops shall be appointed until the number of the episcopate shall have been reduced and a new circumscription of the dioceses introduced.

A very crowded meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Trades' Unions was held at Exeter Hall, London, July 2, to express sympathy and support for the imprisoned by Broadhead and his accomplices at Sheffield. Several Trade Unionists addressed the meeting, all joining in the strongest condemnation of the offence of shooting Sheffield's non-Union Shopmate, but at the same time protesting against the injustice committed by a certain section of the English press and the public, who sought to connect the general body of trades' unionists with the offenses committed in a single town by a small knot of conspirators.

According to a treaty circular, the activity in the silk market during the month of June was decidedly subsided. As regards European silk, the stock of raw, as well as of thrown, being very small, particularly in the superior classes, prices were well maintained. In these descriptions some amount of new silk has been contracted for with reductions of two to five per cent. on rates existing on the 30th of June, and generally with a stipulation for rapid delivery—an indication unmistakably considers that the present high rates are merely based on the momentary want of stock. Asiatic silks, especially the lower classes, remain neglected, and holders have submitted to a decline of five to six per cent. The quality and yield of the new silk are expected to be rather better than last year throughout Europe.

Statements lately published with regard to the results of English and colonial and foreign sheep farming show that while the production of wool in Australia had increased from fifty-five million pounds in 1859 to one hundred and fourteen and a half millions in 1866—or one hundred and eight per cent.—that of the river Plate—where the same kind of wool is grown, but which is practically unused in England—had increased from forty-two millions to one hundred and fifty-five millions—or two hundred and sixty-nine per cent. English woolen manufacturers at present depend almost exclusively for their supply of fine wool upon the growth of Australia and the Cape, while Continental manufacturers use all three kinds, according to the current value of each.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

At a meeting Monday night of the New York Constitutional Union Convention, a resolution was adopted asking the Government to interfere in the case of Colonels Nagle and Warren, arrested by the British Government as Fenians.

A Louisville dispatch says: George Off, a well known butcher, was fatally stabbed by John Smith last night, and James Wheeler, a moulder, was killed to-night by John Ferguson, a planter. Both murderers were arrested.

The base ball match, at Cincinnati, between the National club of Washington City, and the Cincinnati club, Monday afternoon, resulted in victory for the National. The score stood fifty-three to ten.

In a game of billiards, at Long Branch, Monday night, McDevitt made a run of five hundred and sixty-five points on two red balls, the largest run on record without getting into the jaw.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-First Day's Proceedings.

Important Testimony for the Defense.

DR. M'MILLAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

David H. Bates was recalled, and recognized the signature of John Harrison on the register of the Webster House, Canandaigua, as that of Surratt.

J. B. Tinsley identified the register book of the Spottswood House, Richmond; a person named Harry Sherman came there March 29, 1865, and remained till April 1st.

Bates was recalled and testified that he believed the signature of Harry Sherman to be that of John Surratt.

Henry Hall Brayden testified: Was employed at Richmond in March and April, 1865; was there March 29, 1865; saw the prisoner there that day; I knew who he was, and that he passed under the name of Henry Sherman.

Question—State if you went with the prisoner to the office of Mr. Benjamin that day?

Mr. Pierrepont objected. Objection sustained by the Court, as the matter was not relevant to the case.

Witness was not allowed to state what Surratt did there, and how engaged, &c.

Mr. Bradley excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Witness saw Surratt at Richmond last on the 21st of March.

Francis Burke, sworn—In 1865 was coachman to the President; on the night of the assassination when at the theater witness was on the carriage box all the time excepting about five minutes, when a friend asked him to take a glass of ale; did not notice persons peeping into the carriage; saw no person sitting around the room.

H. H. Bragden recalled. Mr. Bradley said he proposed to ask witness whether he did not see Mr. Benjamin pay Surratt ten twenty-dollar gold pieces, and whether he knew for what purpose the money was paid.

Objected to and objection sustained.

Mr. Merrick said he now proposed to overthrow the evidence in the affidavit of Dr. McMillan before the United States Consul at Liverpool about the confessions of Surratt. Ruled out.

Stephen F. Cameron sworn: Witness was in the Confederate service during the war; went to Europe in company with Dr. McMillan on the steamship Nova Scotian from Quebec; Dr. McM. stated that Surratt told him his name in Elmira on the 14th of April, 1865, and only learned then for the first time that the President had been assassinated; he stated distinctly that it was then he had heard the first of the assassination, and immediately turned his face towards Canada; the Doctor asked witness if he did not think he (Dr. McMillan) was compromising himself by extending assistance to Surratt; he said Surratt told him that he had been to see the play bill by Booth, who had expended from four to six thousand dollars on it; he said he had never repeated his conversations with Surratt to any one except Mr. Sheild.

Witness was cross-examined at length, but nothing additional bearing on the case was elicited.

Lord J. Carlord was recalled, and stated that he knew Weichman, and took a walk with him in the summer of 1865, and called on Mr. Boyle; during the walk Weichman stated he was from Maryland; about 1860 he testified before the military commission, and was afraid witness to go with him to St. Aloysus to make a confession; witness told him he had better go to a magistrate and make his statement; he replied he would be darned, he was not afraid he would be charged with perjury; he said if he had been permitted to do as he desired in testifying, it would have been different with Mrs. Surratt; that a woman had been convicted for him, which he was told to swear to, or in case of refusal he was threatened with complicity with the conspiracy; he said a man told him he (Weichman) had been in bed at the time (the man) had written out a statement of what he (Weichman) had said, and that he must swear to it.

Lanman Lafford recalled: Witness was in Carroll prison with Weichman; witness heard an officer tell him if he didn't swear to more than he had told, he would be hung; James Maddox was present at the time.

The Court refused to allow the court to strike the last answer out. It did not relate to the trial, and was not contradictory of anything Weichman had said.

The Court ordered it stricken, and Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

Witness resumed; Weichman did not tell witness Mrs. Surratt said to him if he didn't testify to more than he had told he should be treated as one of the conspirators; the officer told Weichman so in the presence of witness.

The Court ruled the question out, and an exception was taken.

Witness, resuming, said he never had any conversation with Weichman about the matter the officer said to him what witness had just testified.

Jno. M. Hewes sworn: Was in this city in April, 1865, playing at Ford's theater; saw Booth on the 14th day of April; he was on the stage; saw him fall; saw him run across the squares; conversed with him five minutes; he was leaning over from the horse to speak; he shook hands nervously; he placed a sealed paper in his left hand; witness saw him put it into his pocket; witness saw it afterwards in witness's room; after the shot was fired witness read it and burned it; it was in Booth's handwriting.

Question—What were the contents of that letter, and by whom signed?

Mr. Pierrepont—I object to that, and don't desire the witness to answer the question.

Mr. Bradley said it was a serious matter, and asked the court to indulge counsel to discuss it the remainder of the evening.

The Court—It was expected to show that the contents of the letter was an agreement between four conspirators, neither of whom is on trial here; he didn't know whether the matter was attached to the record. This witness had been examined before the Judiciary Committee, and that was how the defense had found the matter out.

The Court said he had studiously avoided hearing and reading anything concerning this matter, presuming he might possibly have to try some case connected with the conspiracy. He did not think counsel would hold so meanly of him as to approach him with anything of the kind before hand.

Mr. Bradley said he did not think it would be wrong for the Court to see or read the contents of the letter, and form opinion as to its admissability, but thought it was a grave matter, as showing who were the original plotters who had entered into an agreement and signed it, and directly touching the innocence of the prisoner.

Without further discussion, Court took a recess till to-morrow.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Honolulu Coffee Crop---Pestilence in Mauritius---Two Hundred Dying per Day---The Streets Filled with the Dead and Dying---Panic Among the People ---Flood in Colorado River----Arizona City Destroyed---Government Warehouse Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Honolulu advices are to June 23. The coffee crop is promising, the blight, formerly so destructive, having entirely disappeared. The *Advertiser* estimated the crop this season at 250,000 pounds, valued at $35,000 at Hona. The same journal thinks that the region ought to produce a million pounds this year.

The *Gazette* chronicles the fact that a commentary on the Gospel of Matthew in the Hawaiian language is about to be published—first work of the kind attempted in Hawaiian.

The American residents are preparing for the Fourth of July celebration, which promised to be general. At Honolulu salutes will be fired by the Hawaian artillery, orations, &c. The United States steamer Lackawanna will be officially received.

The Volcano of Maunaloa is reported active.

The ship Chelsea, with Hong Kong dates to the 24th, has arrived.

The steamer Ajax, from Liverpool, arrived at Hong Kong May 24th, and brought intelligence of a dreadful pestilence at Mauritius. It was at first confined to the crews. It is supposed to originate from unwholesome food. When the Ajax left the people were dying at the rate of two hundred a day from this disease and a billious fever similar to that seen in the West Indies. The state of the island is dreadful. The people are lying in the streets dead and dying. Nearly every other house is closed, and the hospital accommodations are insufficient, miserable and neglected. Hats have been erected for temporary hospitals, into which the sick went to die. Quinine is sold at seventy-five dollars an ounce. Some of the shipping is decreased from forty to fifteen millions. The mortality among the soldiers is great, and there is a great panic among the people.

Late Arizona advices state that the Colorado river was so high that the breakwater at Gila overflowed the country, causing the entire destruction of Arizona City, only two buildings being uninjured on the Fort Yuma side. The flood completely wrecked to Overland Mail Company's quarters. The Quartermaster's warehouse at Fort Yuma was destroyed by fire; loss $300,000. An Arizona mail carrier was killed by Indians.

For additional Telegraph see 4th page.

Irvington, the junction of the Pittsburgh and Erie, and the Warren and Franklin roads, is likely to become a place of considerable business importance; the workshops of the Pittsburgh and Erie Road are to be removed from Kane and Corry and established there, the office of the Superintendent and workshops of the Warren and Franklin Road being already located there.

Edwin Booth's new theater is now being built. It is to be finished by winter if possible.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Ratification of Hon. H. W. Williams's Nomination for Supreme Judge.

Speeches of Judge Shannon, James Park, Jr., C. B. M. Smith, B. F. Lucas, Major A. M. Brown, Gen. S. A. Purviance and Thomas Howard, Esq.

Letters of Hon. Moses Hampton, LL. D., Hon. T. J. Bigham and Hon. James Veech.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

In accordance with a call issued by the Committee of Arrangements of the Union Republican Executive Committee, a mass meeting of the Republican voters of Allegheny County was held last night at City Hall, Pittsburgh, to ratify the nomination, by the Republican State Convention, of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of this county, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The spacious hall was filled by a large, respectable and appreciative audience. The proceedings were interspersed with popular airs, by the Great Western Band, and throughout the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. P. C. Shannon, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen and fellow citizens:—In obedience to the direction of the Committee, I appear before you to move the organization of this meeting, and before proceeding to do so, I trust you will indulge me for a few moments, whilst I state that the Committee thought it was prudent and fit to call on the Hon. Moses Hampton, President Judge of the District Court, to preside over this meeting to-night. He was so intimately associated for many years with Judge Williams, and knew his character and qualifications, you will indulge me, therefore, whilst I read his letter in reply to the invitation:

JUDGE HAMPTON'S REPLY.

VAN NATTA, Wilkin Township, July 15, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date inviting me to preside over the mass meeting of citizens of the county of Allegheny, to be held on to-morrow evening, at the City Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination by the Union Republican State Convention of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, Esq., D. of this county, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, is received.

My compliance with your request is particularly urged on the ground that my long personal intimacy with Judge Williams will enable me to testify more fully than others as to his capability, learning and integrity.

While acknowledging most cordially the honor your invitation confers, coupled as it is in terms so kind and complimentary, I feel constrained, nevertheless, to decline myself the pleasure which under other circumstances, a compliance would afford me. I am aggrieved to the heart by the thought that so long as I might occupy that position I would be debarred the right of free discussion of men and in political meetings. This rule has been rigidly observed by me, and I have not forgotten that when our beloved country was threatened by a most formidable and wicked rebellion; and now, when the fruits of victory, so dearly bought, are the causes of your candidate certain, the property of a strict adherence to the rule is not to be thrown away.

It would be no infringement of this rule, however, for me to say that I have known Judge Williams, my brother Williams to discharge the important duties of the bar and bench for more than a quarter of a century, and that I have been intimately associated with him for six years, and in the intimacy of a brother, I have had the best opportunity of knowing his character, his legal learning and integrity.

Of his learning as a lawyer, I am qualified, so much so that even the breath of slander has never dared to whisper a word against it. Of his character as a gentleman, I am also peculiarly competent and desirous to speak, so much so that even the breath of slander has never dared to whisper a word against it. Of his integrity, I am qualified, so much so that even the breath of slander has never dared to whisper a word against it. Of his character as a judge, I am peculiarly competent and desirous to speak, for I have had the honor to preside over his decisions for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time I have had the best opportunity of knowing his character as a judge, which, are usually brought before courts of last resort for final adjudication. His legal learning is so varied and extensive that, by the aid of a most extraordinary memory, he has always been able, when called upon to form a correct judgment on almost every question submitted to him for decision, to do so with an unbending that no one who knows him ever doubted his honesty and truthfulness. I have more implicit confidence in his integrity than in that of any man, if he is public or private life, in whose purity of heart and truthfulness I have more implicit confidence.

And now, in conclusion gentlemen, permit me to say that I should esteem it a favor if, in the distance of so valuable a co-laborer on the bench of our Supreme Court, you would confer the honor on the certainty of the elevation to the supreme judicial office of the State, I am qualified to discharge the duties of that important office.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, MOSES HAMPTON.

To Hon. P. C. Shannon General P. H. Collier, Geo. Fleeger, Esq., and others, members of Committee.

After reading the above, Judge Shannon said: Thanking you, fellow-citizens, for your patience, I will now proceed to perform the duty, &c., he called upon to preside over this meeting.

The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Park was called upon, ascended the platform, and spoke as follows: [Laughter.]

Gentlemen: After a word for myself and a word against myself, in regard to my appointment, and after the appointment of the other gentlemen of this meeting, we will be ready for business. You could not have chosen a man more zealous in his heart for the great principles of the Republican party, than the person you have selected to preside over this meeting. You could have selected any number more competent. Thanking you for the kind attention, now will now proceed to elect the other officers for the meeting.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the list of nominations for officers, as follows:

PRESIDENT
JAMES PARK, Jr., of Allegheny City.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Pittsburgh—Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor; James McAnulty, Wm. Eichbaum, Wm. Robinson, Jr., Joseph French, Col. Wm. Phillips, Joseph Albetis, Rev. John Marshall, Daniel Dilworth, James Monteith, Rev. Isaac Boyd, Lewis Reiff, Sol. Negley, James O'Connor, Jr., Hon. Thomas Howard, Jr.

Allegheny—Hon. Jonas Morrison, May 1, James Laughlin, Wm. Metcalf, Col. Wm. Reed, Felix R. Brunot, Jno. M. Cooper, Capt. Alex. Carson, Geo. Getzel, Jno. Flack, Capt. Thos. Bell, Capt. Jno. Lamb, Louis Mooll, Capt. Cooper Gang, John McDonald, Col. Jno. A. Wilson, Dan. Alexander, Patterson, August Muller, G. W. Lyon, C. Smith, Jr., Mathew Hay, Hugh McNeil.

Beaver—Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Louis Murray, Col. Jno. A. Danks, Dr. Harper, John Wray, John Fetterman, Wm. Heckert, Jno. Reed, Jno. Hoffman, Hiller, John Herron, James Gray, J. Hattie, R. D. Mason, Jno. Hoffman, Jno. Reed, C. McClelland, E. A. Gray.

Butler and the Rivers—Hon. Thomas M. Howe, C. W. Batchelor, S. Crawford, Major R. Morgan, Wm. Harrison, Alex. Gordon, Capt. Hunter, Robt. Wilson, Jno. Hutchison, Jno. Kelly, Jno. Bell, Jno. Gross, Alex. Chambers, John Negley, Michael O'Hara, Prof. Rudolph Lander, Andy. Ingram, John S. Berlin, S. J. Wainwright, S. W. Van Kirk, Thomas Cage, S. Cunningham, Jno. Hall.

South of Pittsburgh—John Dilworth, John F. Dravo, Capt. Sami. Hogg, Louis Fritz, A. H. Burns, Wm. H. Barker, Ernest G. Krehan, George Conrad Vogeleis, A. Ammon, Jno. Hall, Capt. Jno. Duff, John A. Rowland, Stephen Stone, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, J. Dixon, F. C. Dorrington, A. McCabe, John H. Pollit.

SECRETARIES.

Geo. H. Hultzman, Wm. Anderson, D. O'Neill, John C. Harper, Thomas P. Houston, Wm. M. Kier, Col. Wm. B. Negley, Capt. Sami. C. Schoyer, Henry Col. Wm. B. Negley, Capt. Sami. C. Schoyer, Capt. A. F. Callow, Maj. Sami. Kilgore, C. F. Baker.

On motion, the above named gentlemen were unanimously elected to preside over the meeting.

Mr. Park then introduced C. B. M. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, accompanying with it the following complimentary remarks:

Gentlemen: During the few years past, and during the great struggle through which our country has just come, few gentlemen in this vicinity have shown more zeal or earnestness in the cause of the Union Republican party than the gentleman I desire to introduce to you tonight—Mr. C. B. M. Smith. [Cheers.]

Mr. Smith then ascended the platform, and spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF C. B. M. SMITH, ESQ.

I come here to-night, my fellow citizens, to perform what is to me a pleasant duty—to join with you in giving our adherence to the platform of principles adopted by the great Union Republican party of this State at the Convention that held in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., and in manifesting our satisfaction and pleasure in the nomination by that Convention of our fellow-citizen, the Hon. Henry W. Williams, as a candidate for election to the highest judicial position of this Commonwealth.

While I shall express my cordial approval of the principles enunciated in that wise, moderate and patriotic creed of political faith as men of all parties term it, a love for freedom and human rights, mixed with no demand for vengeance, by saying that I would hardly add to, or detract one word therefrom, I shall leave it to abler gentlemen who may follow, and devote the brief time allotted me upon this occasion in speaking of the personal, moral, political and judicial character of our candidate; and I do this, perhaps, fitting that I should do this, as I have known Judge Williams longer, and more intimately, than any other person in this house.

My acquaintance with him commenced in College in 1833, as class mate, and since that time I have studied with him, taught with him and practiced in my profession with and under him. I have known him as student, as teacher, as lawyer and as judge, and what is more, during all that time, I have known him as an intimate, personal friend. I have known him more thoroughly than any other human being, and I say here to-night in presence of this large audience that, even were I so disposed, I could truthfully speak no ill of him.

Judge Williams is of the good old revolutionary Whig stock which achieved our national independence in 1776, and from his ancestors he has inherited a sturdy love of liberty, independence, freedom and national union, which has been strengthened by the great events of these later times. He was born in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut—a State which has given birth to such men as Henry Baldwin, Walter Forward, Garrick Mallony and William Strong—and is now in the full prime and vigor of manhood. From the people and of them, he has been mainly the architect of his own fortunes. His father, a well-to-do farmer, held with most New England fathers of that day that it was better for boys to help themselves than to be educated at the parental expense, and after having furnished his son with the means of acquiring an education, he sent him forth from the paternal home, at an early age, to make his way in the world and fight the battle of life unaided, save by his own energy and talents.

In college, Judge Williams gave promise of his future success. He became at once one of the most popular men of his class, loved and respected by all for his correct deportment, his kind and social disposition, his high sense of honor, his great regard for truth, his strict integrity, and for his entire freedom from envy and jealousy. He immediately took his rank as a scholar, especially as a speaker, a writer, a debater, a logician and a metaphysician, which rank he maintained and increased during his collegiate course. He graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1837, and so proud has his alma mater been of this one of her favorite sons that she sometime since honored herself by bestowing upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. After spending the intervening time in teaching, he commenced reading law in the office of Ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, of this city, in the spring of 1839, and was admitted to the bar of this county in May, 1841. He practised his profession with increasing success from the time of his admission to the bar, as a partner with his preceptor, until the latter was appointed Judge of the District Court of this county, and then with the late Wm. M. Shinn, until elevated for the first time to his present position in the fall of 1851.

As a lawyer Judge Williams was a cautious, safe, honest and reliable counsellor, and an earnest eloquent and generally successful advocate. He endeavored to keep his clients out of the law, but if forced to put them in, but when in, with a good cause, all his energies and abilities were bent to bringing matters to a favorable issue. His dealings with his clients were ever characterized by justice and faithfulness. While he would never knowingly take a bad case for the sake of the fee, he never gave up a good one because his client was unable to pay him. His intercourse with his professional brethren was always kind, courteous and honorable, never resorting to what is termed "sharp practice" to gain an advantage over his opponent. Had he remained at the Bar, few would have met with greater success in that most difficult, laborious and honorable profession.

At a large and respectable Convention of the old Whig party of this county, held on the 4th of June, 1851, Judge Williams, then a young in years and in his profession, and without judicial experience, without solicitation on his part, was nominated by acclamation for the responsible position which he now holds, and was placed upon the Judicial ticket of that party with the Hon. Walter Forward, as the candidate for President Judge of the District Court, and the Hon. William B. McClure as the candidate for President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, &c. His opponent at the election in the Fall was Judge Shaler, a lawyer of eminent ability and learning, who added to his other qualifications for the position an experience of several years upon the Bench, to which the Democratic party sought again to elevate him. The result of the election showed that the action of the Convention in nominating Judge Williams, without a dissenting voice, was peculiarly acceptable to the people. He ran ahead of his ticket in the ward in which he lived, in "the old Democratic Third," and also in the country, beating his able opponent 2,245, while Judge Forward's majority over Judge Shelpley was only 1,228, and Judge McClure's over James S. Craft only 1,117.

So well, faithfully, impartially and satisfactorily did Judge Williams discharge the duties of his office, and so learned, upright and useful a Judge did he prove himself to be, in the estimation of all, that at the end of his first judicial term of ten years in 1861, he was nominated by professionally and otherwise, but your representatives pointed to Judge Williams and said, "there is a man who is the peer of any man in Pennsylvania." [Applause.]

I have known Judge Williams since 1848, have tried cases before him, and sometimes had them decided against me, and trust that he will have the privilege of deciding questions against me in a higher court, over which he will before long preside. There can be no more doubt of the election of Judge Williams than that the sun will rise to-morrow. While I have no doubt upon this subject, I want you all to understand one thing. At his nomination we gave the Convention to understand that Allegheny county would give him a thousand more majority than she usually gives, and we call upon you to support this declaration. The platform is before the people, and the Convention that adopted that platform challenge the closest examination of it.

As to the man who opposes Judge Williams, there is not a man here who would wish to say a word against Judge Sharswood, but there is something in his political character that might as well be known here as elsewhere. While he stands personally high before the people of this commonwealth, yet we can point to the platform upon which the two stand with the utmost confidence in our candidate. We can point to the Judicial record of Judge Sharswood—it is common property—and to his record during the rebellion, and with the utmost confidence challenge our opponents to meet us upon that record. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to tell you to-night how well Judge Williams stood through the rebellion as the firm friend of our Government, in his important position. Judge Sharswood on the other hand, when it was unnecessary for him to assume a position, did assume a position contrary to the principles of the Government upon the question of legal tender notes issued by the United States. [Cheers.] While we have no right to say anything against him personally, we have a right to examine his principles he has adopted and decide upon them. I have seen it stated in some of the Democratic papers that the fact in question was to have been paid in gold, and therefore the decision was right. Why the record in the clerk's office was right, and the papers by the statement they have made slander Judge Sharswood, for there he says that the legal tender act was unconstitutional. I have made about all the remarks I have to make, and will close by saying that I feel confident you will do just as you did when Judge Williams was a candidate for office in 1851, and will send him over the mountains with a larger majority on the second Tuesday of October than any man ever carried over the mountains before.

The President next called on Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., J. L. Keothen, Esq., and General T. H. Collier, whose names were received with cheers. None of the gentlemen, however, were in the hall.

The Chair then called upon Major A. M. Brown, whose appearance upon the stage was the signal for prolonged cheers.

Major Brown was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJOR A. M. BROWN.

My fellow citizens.—The Committee to-night wisely limited the speeches to ten minutes each, so that if I should happen to be dull the audience will dismiss me in good time. I happen to be here, a member of the bar, to raise my voice in advocacy of that eminent jurist, Judge Williams, who had the honor to be selected at William Penn Hall, to honor the man, not on account of his birth-right, or because he has any particular lineage, but because I think it his right place. I have not the honor to know Judge Williams personally, but have a learned friend who has just given a sketch of his life; but while I have been a member of the bar of the District Court, I have learned to admire him more and more, not because he is the best Judge that was ever on the Bench in this county, but I join in the general praise of the members of the bar and bench, because of his possession of high qualities as a jurist which fit him to occupy a position on the Supreme bench. I have traveled somewhat in the Eastern portion of the State, and wherever I have been, the nomination of Judge Williams is received to be unconstitutional. The election of Supreme Judge may have a great influence upon future events. It is not a mere question as to who shall sit on the bench, or whether one sympathizes with this or that party, but the Judges are there to decide questions which underlie the foundations of the country we love, and I feel confident Judge Williams will decide such questions to the best of his ability. Judge Sharswood has given an opinion, and what is it? I hold a five dollar bill in my hand. Judge Sharswood has declared it to be unconstitutional, and not money. Judging from the speeches of the Constitution it is safe to presume that this money is constitutional. (The speaker here read the clauses in question.) Judge Sharswood in rendering his decision failed to bring forward the clause in reference to providing for the common defense. He goes to Webster for a definition and pretends to follow this authority in his decision.

I look upon the election of the Supreme Judge as more important than the election of Governor. They are to stay on the bench for a period of fifteen years. Look at the magnitude of the questions likely to come before them. The draft question has past, and the currency question is past, and these questions teach us that no man should go upon the bench for fifteen years unless he is sound on these great questions. Should Judge Sharswood be elected he might decide upon similar questions in a manner not proper, and so help to involve the affairs of the country in another difficulty.

Hon. Thomas Howard was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF THOMAS HOWARD, ESQ.

Fellow-Citizens—I can most cheerfully join with the speakers who have preceded me in contributing to the ratification of the nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court. Sometimes it happens to be the fortune of a party to present candidates of the highest character, and all men, of all parties, must admit that the present nominees are of this character. Judge Williams, who had the honor to be selected at William Penn Hall to honor the man, not on account of his birth-right, or because he has any particular lineage, but because I think it his right place. I have not the honor to know Judge Williams personally, but have a learned friend who has just given a sketch of his life; but while I have been a member of the bar of the District Court, I have learned to admire him more and more, not because he is the best Judge that was

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

A REPORT of the Ohio Improvement meeting, held at the Board of Trade Rooms, will be found on the third page.

ELSEWHERE will be found a brief account of the first experiment made to use petroleum as fuel in locomotive engines. This experiment was successful, and demonstrated to the inventor of the plan other improvements which, when made, will place the question of the use of oil as fuel in locomotives beyond doubt.

WHATEVER of conflict between American and European interests may have been involved, in the recent disturbances in Colombia, the progress of affairs thus far seems to favor those of our people. And the overthrow of the Dictator MOSQUERA, reckoned the agent of English and French policy, with regard to the future of the Panama Railroad, gives ground for assurance that that important line of transit will be kept under the control of its present managers.

CARING FOR BOTH SIDES.

The principal cause of the difficulties and delays which that respectable personification, known as UNCLE SAM, has met with in reconstructing his affairs, is the fact that he has the interests of both sides in the late trouble to attend to. And this has additional weight, in consequence of the arrangement of terms being undertaken after the conflict had ceased. If our Government had had a war with another nation, and given it half as bad a whipping as it gave the rebels, the terms of settlement would have been arranged before the blows ceased. And in that case, while the bullets were still flying, the beaten enemy would have been in a hurry to arrange terms, and not over critical as to what they were.

But as ours is a sort of family affair, in the adjustment of which the subdued rebels have no one to act for them but the Government itself, it has to take in hand the management of both sides, while they inclined to be sullen and captious, and to raise objections and difficulties, which they would not think of doing, had not the bullets ceased flying about their ears. The Government, taking large views of the general interest, embracing those of the section that made the trouble, encounters opposition from the sectionalism of that quarter, and from the hostile feeling engendered by it and aggravated by the war, so that its measures for restoring amity and order are embarrassed in every possible way. Its best wisdom, tempered with good will, has been put in requisition to devise a plan that should embrace the interest and obligations of the Southern people. And yet they render necessary the employment of the power of the Government to make that plan successful. The embarrassment and delay occasioned by this perversity set most heavily, of course, upon themselves. And the perception of this is beginning to show its effects, in the organization of a party, made up of old secessionists to a considerable extent, who are determined to *concur and act with the Government.* An earlier adoption of this course would have forestalled many of the evils experienced and deplored.

FILIBUSTERING.

As was expected, after the crisis in Mexican affairs, a number of a variety of Filibustering enterprises have been started in this country. What is most noticeable and significant is the design of some of them, and the inconsistency among them. Political sympathizers with JUAREZ, or those who at least profess to be friends of republicanism and liberty, are organizing as "Avengers of MAXIMILIAN!" Others, notwithstanding the inhumanity of the action of JUAREZ, are, for the sake of the Republic and liberty, taking measures for his material support. Others, still, to whom the Catholic church is always and everywhere "all right," are getting up filibustering operations for the support and relief of the church party that attached itself to the fortunes of the intruder MAXIMILIAN.

How any of them will fare, further on in their movements, will be known when it is seen, and cannot be known much before. The open antagonism between the Liberals on the one side of the Republic and the Church party on the other side of the fallen Empire, will make it somewhat of an undertaking to get material aid to the latter. Not only has JUAREZ the prestige of victory and the possession of power on his side, but, notwithstanding the condemnation of his cruel act, the sympathy of this country is on the side of the Republican cause which he represents. Therefore, filibustering against his cause and in favor of the usurpation, whether under the auspices of France or of the Mexican Catholic Church, will encounter the opposition of the power of JUAREZ, and also that of the Republican sympathy in this country. How they will fare, therefore, is a question for the future to solve. The interference of our Government with Mexico is declared by the Secretary of State to be inexpedient at this time. Its interference with filibustering expeditions will, of course, be a practical question under laws and treaties.

THE BANKRUPT LAW---AN IMPORTANT PROVISION.

There is at all times, in all classes of trade, a looseness and irregularity in keeping accounts which too often produce ruinous consequences. The duty of a tradesman in this respect is not sufficiently appreciated, because it is almost universally believed that the books of account of a merchant or tradesman are his own private property, kept for his own convenience, and if they are kept in such a manner that he can understand them it is all that is necessary. This, in a great measure, is a mistaken idea. As long as a man goes along smoothly in his business, paying all his liabilities regularly, getting involved in no business troubles, no one probably has a right to interfere; but as soon as his liabilities begin to mature, and he is unable to discharge them, just that soon have his creditors the right to know the exact condition of his business, and to that end to examine his books of account without reserve.

This idea was evidently in the minds of Congress in passing of the bankrupt law, for in section 29 we find it provided that no discharge shall be granted, or if granted shall be valid, if the bankrupt, *being a merchant or tradesman, has not subsequently to the passage of this act, kept proper books of account.* We presume that few men in solvent circumstances would admit the probability of becoming bankrupt, yet bankruptcy has overtaken many princely merchants and tradesmen, and will do so many times again, and when such a calamity occurs the unfortunate man should be so situated as to meet his creditors with the amplest means for a thorough investigation of his affairs, as well as to secure to himself the humane provisions of the law.

WHISKY REVENUE FRAUDS.

If it be true that three-fourths of the whisky manufactured escapes taxation, every tax payer in the country is interested to have so large a leakage in the revenue stopped as speedily as possible. If $100,000,000, the tax due to the Government on fifty million gallons of whisky, be kept back by fraud, it must have a sensible effect in prolonging the time necessary to pay off our national debt, and, of course, continue the high rate of taxation so much longer. This is making other people pay for the profit of those dishonest distillers who defraud the revenue. Why should this be done in the department of whisky manufacture more than in any other?

The theory, we believe, has been broached that the fraud is committed in consequence of the large amount of money it brings in, or keeps from going out of the pockets of the manufacturer. In other words, it is contended that the tax is so high that the money saved by the evasion of the duty is too potent a temptation to be resisted by anything short of angelic honesty, but a small amount of which is presumed to be in the business. But the theory extends further, and maintains that the profits are so large, that they afford means of mastering the honesty of officials set to prevent dishonesty in others.

We do not discuss this theory. But it certainly is strange, if true, that the vigilance of revenue officers should be evaded to so very large an extent. To whatever extent it does extend, either in this or any other branch of the revenue, it is a fraud upon the Government not only, but also on all those who honestly pay their taxes. According to representations made, which, of course, must be mainly conjectural, the amount kept back by evading the duty, would nearly pay the annual interest on the National Debt, and would, if applied to the capital, extinguish the debt in twenty-five years.

MERCANTILE MARINE REVIVING.

Except indirectly, as connected with the general business of the country, we do not in this inland locality feel the depression that affects the shipping interests on the seaboard. Yet we have not unfrequently, in these columns, referred to the unfortunate condition of our mercantile marine, compared with what it was before the war. The active privateering of the enemy, aided by our English cousins, reduced the number and business of our ships in various ways, and several causes have conspired to prevent a restoration of this branch of enterprise to its former condition. The stiff opposition, amounting almost to a monopoly, of foreign shipping, the internal political and financial agitations that have prevailed ever since the rebellion was suppressed, and with it privateering, and the depression of agricultural interests, may be named among the causes which have kept our shipping interests down since the war. To these may be added the exorbitant rates of wages, and the high price of materials for ship-building.

It is sensibly felt in the seaports to be necessary for their prosperity that the existing state of things should not continue. And, indeed, our national pride demands that we should not be so dependent on foreign ships for the conduct of our commerce, that the tonnage of foreign vessels in our ports should be increasing while our own is at so low a figure and not rapidly rising, and while but one ocean steamer in nine that are so liberally patronized by our country sails under our flag. Some of the difficulties that have retarded the recovery of our shipping interests still remain in operation. But it is hoped, by those most interested, that the prosperity of agricultural interests and the large crops about to be brought into market will stimulate men of capital and enterprise to build ships and extend the commerce of our country to something like its former boundaries, that our fast sailing vessels may again carry our commerce to all lands, in profitable competition with those of other nations, and that at least the discredit shall be wiped off of having less of our own ships than of foreign entering our own ports and engaged in our own commerce.

Allegheny County Union Republican Executive Committee.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Chairman of the Union Republican Convention, has appointed the following

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jacob H. Miller, Chairman, Pittsburgh.
W. S. Furniss, Allegheny City.
David Holmes, Collins township.
Robert Ferguson, Dutton township.
Roseph Fredh, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Alexander McJunkin, Plum township.
R. W. Conrad, Versailles township.
D. B. Ferguson, Mt. Washington.
James Irwin, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
George Burns, Findlay township.
James Miles, Manchester.
A. D. Anderson, Lawrenceville.
John C. Plumer, Richland township.
Daniel O'Neill, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
W. H. Barker, South Pittsburgh.
James Nasal, Pine township.
N. P. Reed, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
R. W. Thompson, Leetsdale.
Major W. B. Negley, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Samuel Wimer, Allegheny City.
H. C. Markell, Allegheny City.
Augustus Baggaley, Ross township.
George H. Hoffman, Ross township.
Hugh Scott, Mount Washington.
George Findley, Collins township.

Old Times and New.

A pretty good show of growth and progress is presented in the extract below, from a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. We shall not call the writer to account for his uncomplimentary dash at the Pittsburgh of a former century, and we will let him off for the little exaggeration of Cincinnati population, while we claim for the real Pittsburgh of to-day a population of 200,000. If the first boat from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh made the trip in 1794, many boats, such as they were, went down from this point prior to that date. Steamers, either way, are of much later date:

"Seventy-three years ago the first boat started from Cincinnati up the Ohio. It was bullet-proof, equipped with two cannon and small arms. The round trip to Pittsburgh was made in four weeks. At that time the Queen City was a mere infinitesimal speck in the wilderness, and contained only a hundred inhabitants. Pittsburgh was a little village of American birds, and the Ohio river a mere thread of highway of nature, and between those two points a solitude stretched on either side of the river whose wild grandeur was only emphasized by the two or three cities which had been made by the Government or coming civilization. Seventy-three years ago! Cincinnati, Fort Washington, with a population of three hundred, to Cincinnati with a population of over 200,000! Pittsburgh, an outpost in a great city whose breadth of house and thousand long street are these the every atmosphere that surrounds it; the two or three points of obligation between these two points have multiplied into a hundred and ten thrilling cities and villages, all pulsating with the industry of a free and industrious people. The steamers that now ply the river, could they all be brought together, would make a floating city in which a hundred thousand people could dwell with comfort."

The New Regime.

We are getting additional glimpses daily of the amiable condition of New York, since it came under its new *regime*, and became different from every other American city. There has been some notice taken in the public journals of the large number of children who fail to attend the schools in the different wards. The *Times* referring to it, intimates that it is owing to the condition of the schools under their Democratico-foreign management.

May not the management of the schools themselves be responsible to some extent for this non-attendance on the part of the better class of children who should attend school? How many children of respectable parents, for instance, will continue to be sent to the academies, when, on attempting to go home, they find their hats, bonnets, coats, shawls, canes, overcoats, etc., regularly stolen by the less scrupulous children around them? How many will continue to be sent while the ignorant transatlantic teachers are employed who insist upon American youths pronouncing the English vowels after the Hibernian peasant fashion, and threaten to punish the refractory, who, accustomed to good English at home, prefer the nativity of Webster and Worcester to that of Miss Norah McFiddlefaddle? We have known parents who withdrew their children from the schools because, on complaining of these evils, they were only insulted instead of satisfied; and as long as no schools are thus conducted the better class of children will naturally be withdrawn, and transferred to pay schools in which vermin don't abound and pilfering is not quite so general.

The Mormon Troubles.

The trouble between Brigham Young and some of the Apostles is said to spring partly out of financial concerns. The Salt Lake *Vidette* says: Young has the best of the bargain, he thinks, but don't know positively. The church funds in the Bank of England had been subject to Pratt's orders, and until lately his checks were honored. Brigham shut down on Mr. Pratt, and Pratt in turn notified the bank officers that Brigham didn't own that fund; that it belonged to the Mormon Church, and that Brigham Young was not the Mormon Church. Pratt is coming home to consult the Saints about the matter, and in the meantime has put a stop to the funds being removed from the bank on any pretense whatever by Young's order. Added to this is general distrust among the led of the leaders, who get rich, exercise power while the people virtually are slaves.

THE St. Louis *Republican* argues that "when our business begins to pour into the various great centers of our country next Winter and the following Spring," prices will decline to the low level of 1865. It says, "it is here speculators may hold prices up for a time, and rich stubborn farmers may hold back their crops for a while, but all will be in vain, and at last those will realize most who sell soonest and become reconciled to the natural downward tendency of the market."

IMPORTANT negotiations, it is said, are in progress between our Government and England, looking to the settlement of the Alabama claims upon the basis of a purchase by the United States of the British possessions bordering on the Pacific ocean and intervening between the former territory and Walrussia. There is good reason for saying that the negotiation will terminate in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has signified his intention of removing Governor Throckmorton, of Texas; together with the majority of the officers of that State, as soon as he receives authority to do so. He has selected their successors and as soon as he receives an official copy of the law now pending in Congress he will issue the order, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH IN EUROPE.

A Deep and Painful Sensation Over the Whole Continent.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing after the first report of Maximilian's execution had been received, says:

The news telegraphed to Europe of the execution of Maximilian has made a very deep and a very painful sensation over the whole continent of Europe. It is doubted, but it is also feared that it is true. It falls like a black shadow over the pomps and splendor of Paris. The Emperor and Empress of Austria had arranged to visit the Emperor and Empress of France more like relatives and friends than ordinary visitors. They could scarcely have a more royal welcome than those given to Czar and Sultan, but it was intended that their reception should have been one of a more intimate and personal character. France is strongly drawn to Austria at this time, and Austria relies upon the friendship of France; but if the terrible news is true, how can the Emperor of Austria ever come to Paris? The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says: "The stain of the murdered Maximilian will ever stand by the side of the Imperial throne." The excitement in Paris is represented by English correspondents as very strong. And it takes a singular course. It is not the Emperor who is blamed for leaving Mexico, and abandoning Maximilian to his fate, but the American government, that obliged him to do so. Thus, it is said, America might have saved him if she had really wished it. When one earnest word would have saved his life she has allowed him to perish. Why? A reason must be found, and they have discovered that Russian influence is at the bottom of all; Russia, for her own purposes in the East, wishing to embroil France with America. I need scarcely say that there is a surging up of other bitter memories. Little is said at this time of the defunct Confederacy; but the death of Maximilian reminds its over-enthusiastic advocates that there was a time when England might have joined with France to secure at once independence to the South and an empire in Mexico. There is more than one Banquo's ghost at the Paris feasts. There is a ghost of crushed Poland, of dismembered Denmark, of Hanover trampled under foot, of plundered Frankfort, of defeated Austria, beside the ghosts that are peering through the gloom across the Atlantic.

It will be said that when France could not stay it was madness for Maximilian to remain; that France cannot be held responsible for the results of Maximilian's rashness. But it still remains true that Maximilian went to Mexico against the remonstrances of his family, on the guarantee of French protection, and in connection which France withdrew at the demand of the United States. Should it prove to be true that Maximilian has been executed, the feeling all over Europe will be very sad and bitter, whoever the blame may fall. If Gen. Winfield Scott had only stayed in Mexico all this trouble would have been avoided.

TAKING THE BACK TRACK.

John Bull on the Stool of Repentance.

At the public breakfast given in London in honor of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Earl Russell seconded the motion of thanks and welcome proposed by the Duke of Argyle, and made the following remarkable admission:

England and the United States, having the same ancestry, the same religion, and, though different institutions, the same love of freedom, ought to be perpetual friends. He acknowledged having been at fault in thinking when the Southern States endeavored to establish their independence, and at the same time perpetuate slavery, that the North ought at once, not only to have declared their abhorrence of slavery, but decreed its abolition.

Distance and want of knowledge of the circumstances of America led him into that error, but he was convinced by the eminent man who represented the United States in this country (Mr. Adams), in frequent conversations upon this subject, that he had not rendered due justice to Mr. Lincoln, who was now only the friend, but ultimately the martyr of freedom. After pointing how much more difficult abolition was in America than in the West Indies, on account of slavery being bound up with all the political and social relations of the South, and eulogizing the course pursued by President Lincoln and his Government, his Lordship expressed the hope that the animosities of eighty years ago had become extinct, remarking that we Englishmen shared in the admiration of Washington as the man of purest patriotism among all the great men of modern times, and rejoiced as much at the free institutions and prosperity of America as the Americans did themselves.

This is really a handsome acknowledgment from the head of the late Liberal Ministry in England. The tribute to Minister Adams is well deserved. But Earl Russell is by no means the only English statesman whose prophecies of our civil war were refuted by the result. Mr. Gladstone, Earl Derby, Mr. Lowe, and others, have yet to imitate Earl Russell, and sit on the stool of repentance. Perhaps the greatest sinner of them all is the London *Times*, but that journal comments on Earl Russell's frank confession of error, with a happy oblivion of its own blatant wrongheadedness, and says:

The proceedings at St. James' Hall derived a certain dramatic interest from an unexpected acknowledgment of error on the part of Lord Russell. We now know that, under the influence of Mr. Adams, he became a convert to Mr. Lincoln's policy while the conquest was still undecided. Perhaps Lord Russell acted wisely in postponing this open recantation, for it is scarcely consistent with diplomatic usage for a Foreign Minister to confess himself in the wrong through the medium of a platform. It is, however, to be regretted that this altered conviction did not impart a more conciliatory tone to his correspondence with the United States, and did not more sensibly dampen his speeches in the House of Lords. A large party in England who honestly sympathized with the Southern States, believing in their right to assert their own independence, yet deprecated the curt and ungracious style of Lord Russell's communications to Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward.

Trades Union Developments.

A London letter by the latest steamer says: "The Trades Union developments grow more and more astounding. The case of outrage upon the stand at Sheffield and confessed that they threw a can of powder into the room of a fellow workman, which exploded, set the house and clothes of the family on fire, burning the women to death, and grievously wounding another. For this job he was paid thirty dollars, and was very angry because they would not give him five more. He and those who hired him allowed an innocent man to be tried for this murder, and would have allowed him to be hanged, they admitted, if he had been found guilty.

"Among the witnesses examined before the Commission, has been Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, an iron man from New Jersey, who told them how strikes were managed by the miners and pudlers in America, and rather astonished the Commission, even after the Sheffield revelations, by telling them that an attempt to employ outsiders in a strike at Pittsburgh had resulted in finding three or four of them in the street, murdered."

MAD DOGS are the least of the troubles, these dog days. We believe they have their sensations, fears and shames increased, in some localities, by a few cases of canine madness; but all places, if local columns report them truly, have much greater cause for alarm and mortification in the increase of disorder and crime among the human species. Police reports are long, prize fights are numerous,—even women figure largely in the trials,—robberies, in great number and variety, are reported, and acts of violence and brutality, instigated by malice and lust. Drunkenness, the prolific source of crime and misery, is visibly on the increase. So testify the papers, directly and indirectly. When will the horrid carnival terminate? It demands the best efforts of law and gospel both, to inaugurate a stiffer and purer state of morals. Individual safety and the honor and welfare of the country unite in aspirations for it.

AN amusing account is given, by the correspondent of the *Times*, of a registration scene which he witnessed in Georgia, the Board of Officers consisting of two white and one colored man. Seven negroes were called and listened attentively to the reading of the oath. We can best give it in his own words:

The registrar then in her clear treble sang a running exegesis of the oath, causing them to guffaw by a droll look when he recited that part of it which makes them swear that they had never held any "executive or judicial office in any State;" while, when he came to read the prohibition against registering by those who had been disfranchised for "felony, and expelled Congress" by the words "such as cow-stealing," they were so struck by the drollery of the interpretation that their bodies bent and swayed in unconquerable merriment. Throughout all the recital their countenances showed a desperate mental effort to keep their "hold" of its meaning, and during the reading of the main body of the oath the effort was measurably successful; but when the registering officer came to where the formula ran "that an act supplementary to an act, 'the poor fellows became perfectly flabbergasted; like Newton, they found their intellects giving way under the severe strain, and they lapsed into mere outer darkness and collapse."

Of the investigation of the manner the Nicholson pavement was laid down in some parts of Cincinnati, the *Commercial* of that city says:

The city has been robbed for many years, and the guilty have escaped not only with impunity, but with great spoil. If the whole city government is not hopelessly corrupt, there will be some examples made in connection with the Seventh street Nicholson pavement.

The corruption of city officials should not be charged to the Nicholson system—a fact our contemporary no doubt intends to but does not keep in view. It is well enough to note these things, so that when we come to repave the streets of Pittsburgh—which before long must be done—the contractors may be sharply looked after, whether it be the Nicholson or some other plan.

NEW ROLLING MILL PROJECT.—A number of experienced iron workers, now in the employ of Messrs. Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, have organized a rolling mill company under the firm name of Turner, Glover & Co. The gentlemen composing the firm are Mr. Geo. Turner, J. E. Glover, Benjamin Wilhelm, J. Singer Glover, William Crawford, and J. A. Morgan, the latter gentleman being a merchant in Youngstown. This firm will locate in Terre Haute, Indiana, and are about erecting a rolling mill and nail factory, in which will be placed thirty-two machines. The citizens of that place have offered the company, as an inducement, the use of $40,000 for several years, with which Messrs. Turner, Glover & Co., have closed.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Experiments of Using Oil for Fuel in Locomotive Engines---Successful Test on the Warren and Franklin Railway.

[From the Titusville Herald of Monday, 15th.

For a considerable period inventive genius has been exercised on experiments for using petroleum as a fuel, and we have, from time to time, chronicled the result. Among the many patents for this purpose, Spence's Burner takes the highest rank of any that has yet come under our observation. Probably one-third of the pumping wells in the oil regions have adopted the principle of Dr. Spence's burner, and the certificates of practical operators testify to its satisfactory working as a consumer of oil instead of coal or wood in running stationary engines. A strong confidence has been felt by those acquainted with the merits of Spence's Burner that it could be adopted with equal success on locomotive engines, and an opportunity has at last been afforded for a practical test and experiment of this kind.

About two weeks since Mr. Frederick L. Seely, of this city, one of the owners of this patent, submitted to A. J. Cassatt, Esq., the Superintendent of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, a diagram and the claims of this patent, and requested the privilege of experimenting upon his road. Mr. Cassatt, with the approval of the company, referred the matter to Mr. H. J. Brookhammer, the master mechanic of the Warren and Franklin road, who visited Oil Creek with a view to examine the burner and judge of the feasibility of the plan proposed. After witnessing its operation at the wells of the Rensselaer Petroleum Company on Hemlock Run, it was decided by the company, upon his report, to place a locomotive at the disposal of the parties at the shops of the Warren and Franklin Railroad at Irvineton, under the supervision of Mr. Brookhammer, and on Saturday last, the 13th inst., we visited Irvineton to witness the result of the experiment.

A few words relative to the construction of the burner and the general arrangements, will give a popular idea of the process, without going into minute detail. The apparatus consists of a pan, covering the bottom of a fire box in the locomotive and taking the place of grates. On the pan are placed heaters or gas generators, six in number, consisting of inclined plates of cast iron, supported at an angle of forty-five degrees, opposite to each heater is an injector conveying the oil to the heater, where it is instantaneously converted into gases, oxygen being also furnished to the gases in their nascent state for combustion. The oil is contained in a tank on the tender, from which it is conveyed by feed pipes to the injectors, each pair of injectors being controlled by a throttle by means of which the fire is regulated as readily as the light of a lamp.

We had the pleasure of witnessing the fourth experiment, which was tried on Saturday morning last. The locomotive was of the Patterson make, thirty-one ton, and one hundred and fifty horse power. There were no grates to be fitted, and the party consisted of Mr. Seely, Dr. Spence, a few citizens of the town and ourself, who improvised a seat with a plank across the tender. Mr. Brookhammer, the master mechanic, acted as engineer, and was assisted by Mr. Lucius B. Squires, well known as an experienced engineer throughout the oil regions. Mr. H. Cree, the gas fitter, to whom the credit is due for fitting the apparatus, was also of the party. After a whistle to clear the track, we backed down the road, the velocity of speed gradually increasing and with about 80 pounds of steam, running the distance of four miles in less than eleven minutes, or at the rate of twenty miles an hour; the experiment exceeded all expectations and has suggested such improvements to the parties as will before long bring petroleum into general use on all railroads, it being estimated by a careful comparison that oil will be much a cheaper fuel at sixteen dollars a barrel than even wood or coal, even in this region. No better road could have been selected for the experiment than Irvineton, a quiet, secluded town, contiguous to the oil regions, and the liveliest interest is taken in the enterprise by Mr. Cassatt, Mr. Brookhammer and all the railroad men at this point. As we were flying over the track, along the bank of the Allegheny and at the base of the towering mountains, the sun dancing on the leaves and water, at a speed which is seldom surpassed on the road by the longest trains, we all took off our hats with an involuntary cheer; we could well understand the feeling of triumph of Mr. Spence over the success of his invention. His feelings were, no doubt, akin to those of Fulton, when his first steamboat, the Clermont, in 1807, ascended the Hudson, except that on that occasion that great man was not sure of the novelty and presumption of his ideas and undertaking, while it is Dr. Spence's fortune to live in a day of progressive science, when to the popular mind nothing seems impossible. Or rather, we would compare his position to that of Colonel Foote on the deck of the Palos, for petroleum is destined to become the motive power of locomotion on land as well as of navigation on the high seas and inland waters.

POLITICAL.

The names of General Grant and Senator Fessenden, as President and Vice President, are associated in one of the tickets now circulating in the East, preparatory to the campaign of next year.

It is known that the President has been considering the expediency of removing General Thomas from the command in Tennessee, and putting General Rousseau in his place. The plan also includes superseding General Sheridan by General Thomas, and it has been seriously discussed as to draw, as is reported on good authority, out a letter of protest from General Thomas. Mr. Stanton and General Grant previously opposed both changes.

Jesse D. Bright has consented to run for the Kentucky Legislature, but he is in reality in pursuit of the Senatorship. It is not probable that Mr. Guthrie will ever resume his seat.

General Grant says unhesitatingly, that the rebel militia now organizing in Maryland is a force in direct hostility to the Union.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* indulges in a deal of gossip about Gen. Grant and the Presidency. He says the Democrats are to do their best in Ohio. "The point is," says the writer, "that they want the Democrats to make a good showing in Ohio this fall, in hope that such a result may have a good effect for them in the Presidential canvass. This is but one of the many surface indications of the infusion of a more loyal spirit into the Democratic party, and it is but the 'swelling prologue' to the imperial theme of nominating General Grant as the Democratic candidate for the next succession. In connection with a leading Democratic member of Congress to-day, I was told that this was certain to be done. 'We intend to steal a march on the Radicals,' said he, 'and say, "We'll call our Convention ahead of theirs, and will nominate Grant on a square Union platform, to which he can't take any exceptions." And if there was any reason to believe Grant would accept a Democratic nomination. 'Yes,' said he, 'we have very good reason to believe it. We know, first of all, that he wants the office; and we know that he does not love the Radicals anything, and that if we give him a good platform he can't very well decline; and if we nominate him we'll elect him.' 'But,' said I, 'the Democrats are out in Ohio and they want Pendleton.' 'Pendleton be d—d,' said he, 'we have no use for a man who can't carry his own district. Pendleton helped to kill McClellan in 1864, and we'll have nothing more to do with him. What we want is a good Conservative man who will win. Pendleton and Vallandigham and such fellows have been a dead weight on the party long enough, and we won't carry them any longer.' My friend then told me that this matter of an early Convention of the party—not at a regular meeting, but by consultations among the members one with the other—and that a majority were in favor of it."

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* expresses itself concerning Gen. Grant, as follows: "Gen. Grant, if report is to be relied on, and little disposed to engage in the clamor which characterizes the greater portion of the political discussions of the day, knows how to write his views, and proves that he can be definite in giving an opinion when it is necessary. He has written to Gen. Sheridan with an emphasis which all thinking men can understand. He has hotfited Stanbery. One dash of Grant's pen shows that he is as mighty with that instrument as with the sword, when he rouses himself. When will the copperhead organs open on satrap Grant?"

PERSONAL.

—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dittoe, of Mount Harrison, Perry county, Ohio, celebrated their golden wedding on the 4th. The venerable bride wore the same dress in which she was originally married. Among the fifty-five guests present were the parents of General Phil. Sheridan. A correspondent who was there writes: "A description, though brief and imperfect it may, be of this wedding dress, may prove interesting to many—the material is an excellent article of white silk, the skirt made with two gores, the front entirely plain, very low in the neck, the skirt reaches just to the floor, the waist very high and made with a draw-string, and that just the width of a hand below the top of the dress. To complete the attire of the bride, a white silk handkerchief covered the neck and shoulders to which it met the top of the dress. This was the bridal dress, and thus attired she entered the room in which her husband was seated surrounded by friends and relatives, carrying in her hand a magnificent bouquet, briskly stepping up to him, turning to the company said, 'This is the dress I was married in, married to this good husband,' then stooping gave him an affectionate kiss."

—Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, has turned up in Washington to put in his protest against any Radical legislation to the injury of the South or Mr. Johnson, but he has been too drunk to go to the Senate, from which he will probably be expelled if he goes there again in an intoxicated condition.

—The Rev. Dr. Hoge, the New York clergyman who went to Richmond to cast in his lot with the rebels at the commencement of the civil war, has received a call to a church in Lexington, Va. The call is supposed to be very flattering, as General Lee lives in Lexington, but the reverend gentleman has not yet signified his intentions on the subject of acceptance.

—Aaron Swent, the negro candidate for Congress in the Cheraw (South Carolina) district, is prosecuting his canvass with great vigor, and is quite confident of success.

—Baron de Rothschild has just given $450 for a male cock pheasant peacock, brought recently from China. There is but one other like bird (and it is a hen) in Europe, and it belongs to the Zoological Garden at Antwerp. Baron de Rothschild may gratify his whims. He is the banker of all the crowned heads who visit Paris, and his commissions must amount to an enormous sum.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The foreign importations at New York for last week foot up as follows: Dry goods, $690,056; merchandise, $3,713,520. Total, $4,412,576. Among the entries were the following: Tea, $356,887; sugar, in hhds. and tcs., $973,266; do. in boxes and bags, $178,107; coffee, $304,259; iron, railroad bars, $61,430; tin, $156,053; cigars, $8,869; fancy goods, $67,577; wines, $67,545; hides, $151,407; do. undressed, $105,972; furs, $92,887; jewelry, $41,400; watches, $68,774.

Twenty-three American citizens residing at Victoria, Vancouver Island, have joined in a letter to the Secretary of State, offering their congratulations upon his acquisition for our country of Russian America. They deem the acquisition of the greatest importance, both commercially and politically, and predict the happiest effects from the acquisition.

In Philadelphia a great number of stores are offered for rent, but, strange to say, not at such prices as will secure renters. This is also the case elsewhere. Agents and owners hold on to the high prices of last year, though there is no prospect of their being realized for this year, at all events. It would seem to be not unwise, at least for those who have unoccupied houses on their hands, to abate somewhat in their pretensions.

Parisians love horseflesh, but they are not near so fond of that of mules. It appears by the police statistics of Paris that during March 226 horses and 59 mules were killed for eating. In April the same number of horses were killed, but only 29 mules; and in May the number of mules had dwindled to 19.

The failure of the rice crop in South Carolina appears to be beyond a doubt. A Charleston paper says: "The reports from the various districts are very gloomy. The rivers have risen to a great height in consequence of the recent floods. The local rains were sufficient to do considerable damage in swelling them, and we understand they have been steadily rising from the immense fall of water in the up-country.

The word Alaska, which has been applied to Russian America, signifies continent or main land, as distinguished from little islands or islands of the Kodiac, Schumagiuskl, and Aleutian groups, and those in Kamschatka sea and in Behring's straits. The term Alaska is used by the natives or Russian settlers, to include or apply to all the Russian possessions on the American continent.

It is reported that plans for about 1,000 new buildings have passed the office of the New York superintendent of buildings during the past six months of this year, mostly designed for up town wards. The construction of "tenement houses" has almost entirely ceased owing to the stringent conditions imposed by the very valuable law of last session.

It is said that the peach crop in Delaware and Maryland will not be as large as was expected, owing to the wet weather, which caused the fruit to fall off. There is still a prospect of a considerable crop, but not more than one-half or two-thirds of the earlier estimates. The quality of the fruit, however, is said to be much improved by the thinning.

THE WATER AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.—The proprietors of the hotel at Bedford Springs have issued an announcement that they will charge each person not a resident of Bedford county, or a guest of the hotel, five dollars for the use of the mineral water, whereupon the Bedford *Inquirer* urges that the legality of such a tax be tested. That paper publishes the original deed made by Dr. Anderson, conveying to Jonathan H. Walker, Dr. William Watson, Joseph Imbrie, Samuel Ridgely, Samuel Ridgely, jr., and Samuel Ridgely, 3d, in trust for the use of the public, of the three Springs, comprising the entire number of Medical Springs upon the Spring property. It contends that the use of these Springs given would be long dedicated by the terms of this deed to the public.

THE INDIAN WAR.—Eleven tribes, numbering about 78,000 souls, are now said to be united against the whites, and all accounts indicate a disposition to carry on the war vigorously—even savagely. We read that some of our troops "were compelled to kill all prisoners, and also part of their stock, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Indians."

OUR Minister to Japan, Mr. Van Valkenberg, has been authorized to conclude a treaty with the Tycoon for an additional article to be added to the treaty of October, 1864, which will give our citizens valuable commercial advantages.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer.

This article is undoubtedly the quickest and most effectual for clearing your house of flies. They are attacked by the fly, and in the result of a few deaths. Try it and your house will be free from them.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city, which we are selling lower than ever before. Call and see us. SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thinking person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried and untried article, when an

OLD AND RELIABLE ARTICLE

CAN BE HAD.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it is safe to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should get it, and to the exclusion of all other... Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner Diamond and Market St.

Remember the place. Remember the place.

MTW 84 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The next term begins on WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st. Full Courses of Instruction given in General Science, in Agriculture, in Natural and Civil Engineering, in Metallurgy, Mineralogy and Mining, and Classical Literature. For further information apply to JOHN FRASER, President.
Agricultural College, Center Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the parties comprising the firm of MC-KNIGHT & CO., engaged in the manufacture of Iron, is this day dissolved by limitation. John Dean retiring. The business will be continued by the subscribers as heretofore, under same style of MCKNIGHT & CO., and all claims will be settled by them.

JOS. MCKNIGHT,
GEO. DUNCAN,
GEO. A. MIPIN
JOHN C. PORTER.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of McKnight & Co., I cheerfully recommend my successors to our former patrons, and to the business public.

JOHN DEAN.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

IMPORTANT TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Valuable Site for Works.

The subscriber offers on reasonable terms a Valuable Site for erecting Glass Works, located on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway, in Tyrone township, Fayette county, Pa., four miles below Connellsville. There is an abundant supply of coal, sand and limestone on the place, and it possesses other important advantages, which renders it a very desirable site. Apply, personally, or by letter to

JACOB BOWERS.

w Tyrone Township, Fayette Co., Pa.

MESSRS. JOHN HALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Union Mower,

We observed your challenge to a MOWING MATCH to be held on the farm of Mr. M'Cowen, on or before the 24th inst., in several of the daily papers, and it should have been replied to sooner, but the scarcity of hands, led us to fear that we should be unable to accept. But having made the necessary arrangements,

WE ACCEPT YOUR CHALLENGE,

And will meet you as above stated, on your own ground, on TUESDAY, July 23d, the trial to take place at 11 A. M.

J. KNOX,
Representative of several Machines.
BECKHAM & LONG,
Representatives of several Machines.
WHITE BROS.,
Representatives of several Machines.

BLACK LACE SACQUES,

A NEW ARTICLE FOR

SUMMER WEAR,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

IN STORE,

75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.

STURGEON BROS.,

303 Liberty street.

FISH.

FISH, FISH.

20 four pound cans Spiced Salmon, put

The Daily Commercial

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

Public Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms—Speeches by Mr. A. M. Bryson and John F. Drake.

A public meeting of those interested in the proposed improvement of our western rivers was held at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday morning, for the purpose of listening to the remarks of Mr. A. M. Bryson, of Cairo, Illinois, and others upon the subject. There was a fair attendance, and the speeches were listened to attentively.

On motion of Col. J. M. Knap, W. A. Caldwell, Esq., was elected Chairman, and J. K. Haslett and the reporters of the press Secretaries.

Mr. Caldwell, upon taking the cair, said that the meeting was held to hear the report of Mr. A. M. Bryson, who had paid a great deal of attention to the subject of river improvements, and would speak upon the method to be adopted in overcoming the obstacles in the way of navigation. He concluded by introducing the speaker.

Mr. Bryson said that he was glad to meet so many of the citizens of Pittsburgh, although, perhaps, he was not as well qualified to speak upon the subject under consideration as he should be. Those present would remember that in February last a meeting was held in St. Louis, and a large delegation was sent from this city, and probably all were acquainted with the nature of the resolutions adopted in that convention. It was the first large convention that ever accomplished anything, although a meeting of the kind was held at Memphis twenty years ago. The convention was one of the finest bodies he ever met, and it was the duty of that meeting to demand aid from Congress to improve the navigation of the rivers.

These necessary improvements are, I. to secure a sufficient amount of water upon the bars of the Balize. At present there are only fifteen feet of water at that point and nineteen are necessary. II. It is necessary to improve the rapids of the upper Mississippi. III. The overcoming of the difficulties in navigation at the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. For years we have possessed a canal at that point, but it has been one of the greatest taxes upon us. It has been supported chiefly by private aid and to us upon our commerce, and some improvement in this respect is desirable. Perhaps we cannot make all the proposed improvements in one year or two, but the moment we can properly improve the Mississippi and the valley, we do a great work for the benefit of the country. Some people think that the improvement of these rivers will interfere with the railroads, but this does not seem to me to be the case. So much has been done in railroads that almost the entire question of navigation has been overlooked. I have no objection to railroads, and would not care if we had one for every thirty miles parallel; but the river men, while willing to aid the one cannot consent that it shall absorb the interests of the other. The interests of the railroads are are not in conflict with those of rivers. The railroads could not carry coal from the mountains of Peunsylvania to the lower Mississippi Valley, and an immense number of railroads would be required to carry the products of the Mississippi Valley to us. It would require 150,000 locomotives running continuously to convey the products of the Ohio to the East. On the Ohio and Mississippi last year was carried eight million tons of freight, without reference to any of its tributaries. We are all interested in the great Pacific Railroad to be built from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, and are proud to be citizens of a nation that can show such enterprise. While proud of this I am also proud of citizens residing in the greatest valley in the world, and if I were on the floor of Congress I would endeavor to have these "great internal seas," as John C. Calhoun called them, receive their proper share of attention on.

In reference to the interest of the public in these rivers, all who are interested in them and have investigated the matter, know that it would require but little expense to improve the bars of the Balize, as I have discovered from personally examining those bars. On account of there not being sufficient water at this place and for other reasons, England is doing about sixteen-thirtieths of the Mexican trade, and France about nine-thirtieths, leaving only a small portion for the United States. The inhabitants of Mexico and the South Sea Islands have articles that they wish to exchange with us, and if we established proper reciprocity treaties and place our rivers in a proper condition, we can monopolize a great deal of their trade. For these and other reasons it is the interest of all present to see that these improvements are made. Many suppose that steamboatmen only are interested, but they are not the only parties interested in this matter. If the steamboatmen have the facilities they can carry produce cheaper and the consumer can get the articles at a lower price; every man in the valley will be benefitted by these improvements. I stated yesterday that we floated eight millions of tons of freight upon our rivers. Take our average of internal commerce and make a reduction of ten cents per hundred, and an immense saving per year would be the result. In case the proposed improvements are made there would also be a great many losses avoided. Last year over five millions of dollars worth of property, including a great deal of coal, were sunk. A few appropriations have been made; six snag boats have been provided to remove obstructions, and, in reference to the Balize, two are perhaps all that are necessary at present to keep nineteen feet of water at that point. But we have had nothing done for the Louisville canal, but as soon as Congress meet we are in hopes that something will be done. It would be an excellent thing for the river if the canal was made free from tribute.

A gentleman said to me the other day if this is so much trouble to you, why do you not go to Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans, and raise money enough to make the proposed improvements? I asked him why Boston required of Congress $750,000 to clean out her harbor. The West would never have asked for improvements had they never been given in the East. We have given freely for the improvement of lighthouses and other institutions in the East, and we think our interests should be regarded. [Applause.] The general government is entrusted with the care of the affairs between the different States, and Ohio has no right to place restrictions upon the river, or make any changes that will prevent Pennsylvanians from traveling there.

The mouth of the Mississippi is of vast importance, and in 1861 the people of the South decided that no government should use it and make us pay tribute upon this river. It was necessary that it should be held by one nation, and we decided that we would not entail the evil that would otherwise result upon our children. We placed gunboats upon the river, battered down fortifications; we made our way to the ocean, and are now determined that this great highway shall be kept open; that it properly belongs to the United States, and we now ask this appropriation from the government.

It would hardly seem possible that those who speak so highly in praise of the soldiers who fought to preserve the nation, will now refuse to appropriate three or four millions of dollars to improve the rivers, redeemed at such a cost. The government will not be likely to disregard our claims and the prospects for securing an appropriation next winter are pretty good. The citizens of the west are deeply interested in the matter, and from St. Paul to the mouth of the river they are discussing the question, and I hope we shall soon have what we never had before a *united Mississippi valley.*

Mr. John F. Drake was called upon and made a brief speech. He did not think it necessary to make a speech as the question had just been presented in a clear and forcible manner, and it was clearly the duty as well as interest of every man in Pittsburgh, to do what he could to consumate the purposes contemplated by the convention which met at St. Louis in February last. It would be well to take the Ohio and Monongahela rivers into consideration, for we were largely indebted to them for our prosperity. He had no doubt that we would find in General Moorhead a representative that would do all he could for the movement. We should commence this work of improvement at home, and remove some of the sand bars, and take out some of the stone piers that operate against our interests. A vast number of coal barges were yearly sunk, and it was the duty of every man in Pittsburgh to help in this matter, and endeavor to bring about these very desirable improvements.

After the speech, which was attentively listened to, had been concluded, a finance committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: David Smith, John Dravo and Captain Beltzhoover.

Mr. Bryson moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare statistics showing the amount and condition of the commerce of Pittsburgh. This motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. W. W. Ward said that the oil interest was largely represented, and as soon as some means of preventing the evaporation of oil in warm climates could be devised, oil could be shipped to New Orleans at ninety cents per barrel cheaper than by rail. He would suggest that R. W. Burke, of the firm of Brewer, Burke & Co., be appointed one of the committee. The following gentlemen were selected members of the committee: Captain C. W. Batchelor, R. W. Burke and R. C. Gray.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bryson for his able address was unanimously carried.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Gin Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices, assimilates digested food into elementar, blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and detergent, they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative proper ies cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood. In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their sanative qualities are unequalled. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' second grand presentation entertainment will most positively take place at Irving Hall on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. A present with every ticket.

The first Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth Hall was filled with the *elite* of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants, to examine the forwarding numbers on the tickets and the Register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the strictly mutual principle. A proral distribution of profits to ticket holders. Capital, $7,287,183. Tickets $1 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to holders of tickets in this enterprise; and the commercial and financial standing of the company and the bankers and managers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever may purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest. List of presents, each: 1 cash present at $75,000; 1 cash present at $50,000; 1 cash present at $25,000; 2 cash presents at $10,000; 3 cash presents at $5,000; 4 cash presents at $3,000; 5 cash presents at $2,000; 8 cash presents at $1,000; 10 cash presents at $500; 20 cash presents at $300; 25 cash presents at $200; 40 cash presents at $100; 50 cash presents at $75; 100 cash presents at $50; 150 cash presents at $30; 175 cash presents at $25; 150 cash presents at $20; 85 cash presents at $15; 50 cash presents at $10; 30 cash presents amounting to $250 00. Prizes—5 Steinway grand pianos at $1,000; 8 Chickering's grand pianos at $1,000; 25 Steinway 7 octave pianos at $800; 25 Chickering's 7 octave pianos at $800; 90 melodeons at $400; 125 melodeons at $325. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cab. case sewing machines at $165; 104 Wheeler & Wilson hi case do do at $125; 153 Wheeler and Wilson plain do do at $85; 73 Singer cash. case do do at $165; 10 Singer's half case do do at $125; 150 Singers' plain do do at $85. Diamonds—1 full set diamonds at $3,500; 10 do do do at $2,500; 15 diamond cluster rings at $300; 20 do do do at $275; 25 do do do at $250; 33 do do do at $175; 50 do do pins at $165. Gold Watches—6 gentlemen's at $200; 25 Chickering's 7 octave pianos at $800; 90 melodeons at $400; 125 melodeons at $325. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cab. case sewing machines at $165; 104 Wheeler & Wilson hi case do do at $125; 153 Wheeler and Wilson plain do do at $85; 73 Singer cash. case do do at $165; 10 Singer's half case do do at $125; 150 Singers' plain do do at $85. Diamonds—1 full set diamonds at $3,500; 10 do do do at $2,500; 15 diamond cluster rings at $300; 20 do do do at $275; 25 do do do at $250; 33 do do do at $175; 50 do do pins at $165. Gold Watches—6 gentlemen's at $200; 25 do do do at $175; 50 do do do at $150; 75 do do do at $125; 42 do do do at $105; 86 do do do at $85; 20 ladies' diamond set watches at $200; 30 ladies' gold watches at $85; 97 do do do at $065; 106 do do do at $45. Silver watches—66 American silver watches at $75; 75 do do do at $50; 100 do do do at $35; 222 detached lever silver watches at $27; 240 cylinder watches at $18; 22 plain patent at $8; second prizes valued at $688,015. Total value of presents, $1,287,146. Immediately after the grand distribution in 1867 the presents awarded will be refunded and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution ever offered to the public. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the receipt of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep in their books the names and address of purchasers of tickets, and on the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of presents. Tickets one dollar each. For sale at the banking house of Clark, Webster & Company, No. 62 Broadway, New York, and will be sent by mail, free of the price and stamp for return postage. Special Terms or Club Rates.—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:—We will send tickets one address for $4 00, 10 tickets to one address for $8 00, 20 tickets to one address for $15, 30 tickets to one address for $20, 40 tickets to one address for $26 00, 50 tickets to one address for $30 00, 100 tickets to one address for $57. In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the Postoffice address, with town, county and State in full. Money by draft, Postoffice order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. All communications must be addressed Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THOS. MAGUIRE, Lessee and Director.

POSITIVELY FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING

Monday Evening, July 15, 1867.

The Wonders of a Life Time!

MAGUIRE'S

Imperial Japanese Troupe!

This Troupe consists of the most unique and wonderful JUGGLERS, BALANCERS, PANTOMIMES, MAGICIANS, ACROBATS, MUSICIANS and ROPE DANCERS, from Jeddo, Japan, being the first Artists ever permitted to leave the Empire.

Will appear each night in a variety of their Marvelous and Astonishing Feats, such as have never before been witnessed outside of the dominions of his Highness, the Tycoon.

RING-REE-CHEE, better known as "LITTLE ALL RIGHT," will positively appear at each entertainment. This being an entirely Japanese entertainment, the stage will be conducted in precisely the same manner as in Japan.

The following low prices of admission have been adopted:

Family Circle.....25c Orchestra Chairs.....$1 00
Dress Circle.....50c Reserved Seats.....1 00
Parquette.....75c Private Boxes.....5 00

Box Office for sale of Reserved Seats will be open daily. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Japanese appear at 8 o'clock precisely.

Grand Japanese Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 20.

Remember that those who wish seats must secure them in advance for either evening or matinee.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 68 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others will find large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office, front by the theatre principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.

J. H. WIGGINS.

Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

LELAND BROTHERS,

or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT

HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Postoffice, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Sundays excepted.

R. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE

AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE.

cod Proprietor.

M'HENRY HOUSE.

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP,

SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES WOMEN.

IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT

DOMESTIC BLESSING.

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh.

cod

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Black Silks,

Fine Lawns,

Plain and Printed Percales,

Plain and Printed Marseilles,

CHECKS AND TICKINGS,

COTTONADES AND

FARMERS' LINEN,

FINE AND HEAVY

FLANNELS,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings,

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,

MOSQUITO NETTING,

Hosiery and Notions,

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PLAIN BAREGES,
YARD WIDE LINENS,
At 25 Cents.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

cod

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10 000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
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RINGS To Restore RINGS
RINGS Gray Hair to its RINGS
RINGS Original Color, Eyes RINGS
RINGS Beauty and Dandruff RINGS
RINGS Vegetable Ambrosia RINGS
RINGS IS RINGS
RINGS WARRANTED! RINGS
RINGS Humors from the Scalp, RINGS
RINGS and prevent Baldness. RINGS
RINGS TRY A RINGS
RINGS BOTTLE. RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS

RING'S

VEGETABLE AMBROSIA

IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

Gray headed people have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy!

Young people with light, faded or red hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with dandruff and humors, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps! Bald headed veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and laugh for joy! Young gentlemen use it because it keeps their hair in place! Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market!

For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle.

E. M. TUBBS & Co., Proprietors,
Peterborough, N. H.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

ws 341 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Agents.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Or a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 25, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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GENERAL AGENTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

PARK & BRILL,

ws ALLEGHENY CITY.

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH

Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

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GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

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Black Silks,

Fine Lawns,

Plain and Printed Percales,

Plain and Printed Marseilles,

CHECKS AND TICKINGS,

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DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

19 FIFTH STREET,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING

RIBBONS,

SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST

Kid Gloves.

"STAR" SHIRTS,

BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of this Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

TWEEDS, COTTONADES,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Notions, &c.

All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.,

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,

A STOCK OF

Selected Standard Goods

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT

REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS. All Widths and Shades TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.

We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.

A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND. I. C. VANHOOK.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited.

jy6

SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Penna., I, the undersigned sequestrator of the goods and chattels, Rights and Credits of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," will expose and sell at public vendue, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, A. D., 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the mutual beneficial Railway Stock, belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."

This stock is the one-fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of said stock is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being only one mile in length, and is the only direct out-let East from the oil Region.

The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. GEORGE V. FORMAN,

Sequestrator.

Oil City, June 17, 1867.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 34 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufacturing of

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 8 feet Jenks' machines

The Daily Commercial

MEXICO.

Further Particulars of the Execution.

Bitter Feeling Against the United States.

Cortina to Occupy the Rio Grande.

Santa Anna on Parole at Campeachy.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Galveston, Texas, special says: Additional particulars of the execution of Maximilian have been received. When leaving the convent, Maximilian exclaimed, "What beautiful clear heavens. It is such as I desire for the hour of death." All three were dressed with scrupulous care. The officer of the firing party begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying he did not approve of the execution, but must obey orders. Maximilian replied, "A soldier must always comply with his orders. I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiments, but expected that you would comply with the orders." Maximilian gave Miramon the center as his post. Mejia's wife ran distractedly through the streets crying, and carrying a new born babe. Juarez refused to deliver up Maximilian's body, and said it must be the subject of a treaty. There is great unfriendly feeling to Americans, because they asked Maximilian's life. Princess Salm-Salm devised means for the escape of the Emperor, but was betrayed by an officer to whom she had confided the secret, who took a bribe of twenty-five thousand dollars in diamonds. She was ordered to leave Queretaro with her attendants.

A fight is probable between Cortinas and Berriozabal. Both are recruiting. Cortinas has been ordered to occupy the Rio Grande with an army of 15,000 men. The United States is hated because of the interference in behalf of Maximilian.

CONSUL GENERAL OF THE U. S., VERA CRUZ, June 28, (via. NEW ORLEANS, July 15.)

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: The City of Vera Cruz, and Castle of Santa Juan D'Ulloa is in quiet possession of the National Mexican Gen. Benavidiz. The Imperial chiefs and foreign troops have left the country.

[Signed] E. H. SANBORN, U. S. Consul.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Express* says Santa Anna was on the 22d of June a prisoner on parole at Campeachy. He writes as if he had no fear of his life being in danger.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

KENTUCKY MATCHED AGAINST TIME.

Mr. Jerome has made a match with Mr. Jno. Hunter, in which he backs his horse Kentucky to run four miles in seven minutes and twenty seconds, carrying one hundred and sixty pounds. The match is for $5,000 a side, and the race is to come off at Jerome Park meeting in the fall.

GENERAL GRANT AND FAMILY

Arrived at Governor's Island last evening for a brief visit.

NOT POISONED.

The examination in the case of supposed poisoning on Staten Island reveals the fact that all three of the deceased met their deaths from natural causes.

FORGERY.

Lorenzo B. Shepperd was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for passing two checks on the Long Island Bank, alleged forgeries. The amount of the checks was $13,500.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Jno. Libienthal was arrested yesterday on a charge of appropriating to his own use a draft for $599 88, which had been sent from Milwaukee for another person of the same name.

THE MONITOR ONONDAGIA.

Recently sold to the French government, will be towed to France by the frigate Themis.

FIELD'S NOSE NOT PULLED.

The *Post* says Mr. Jones did not pull Mr. Field's nose, nor touch him in any way, but was pushed aside by Field's umbrella. The *Post* adds, in defense of Mr. Jones grew out of a statement made some days since at a meeting of the Associated Press, when in reply to complaints of high charges of the Cable and the burden it imposed upon the press, Mr. Field, who has constantly advocated reducing the tariff to one-half or one-quarter of the present rate, said he would pay two cents per word heavy since from the first of April the whole associated press of the country had not taken one hundred words a day. This Mr. Jones denied, and averred that he could not be held to even when furnished with the exact figures showing the number of words was a trifle less than eighty-four a day.

THE PORT OF TAMPICO OPENED.

A decree of President Juarez, dated June 30, is received here, opening the port of Tampico to foreign and coastwise commerce.

ARRIVED AT MOBILE.

The United States ship Purveyor, with a cargo of corn for distribution, which left here June 4, only reached Mobile on Sunday last.

CONFISCATION.

How It is to be Prevented--Letter from Senator Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Wilson has written a letter to a prominent Virginian, who inquired what action was necessary on the part of the people to avert confiscation, in which he says:

Nothing can bring confiscation upon the people of the rebel States but the persistent folly and madness of the masses of their people. He suggests that they must induce the people to avoid confiscation, remove disabilities, restore order, peace, prosperity and happiness is to let them strive honestly to conquer the prejudices, hates and passions engendered by their rebellion; let them accept the results of the nation's victory, the unity of States, perpetuity of the Republic, the emancipation, enfranchisement and equality of their bondmen, their equality of rights, and privileges; let them establish schools for the education of both races; encourage the freedmen to be frugal and temperate, to get homesteads and engage in industries in varied forms; let them develop the mighty resources of the sunny South, and cherish a spirit of fraternity and love. Very truly, your friend, HENRY WILSON.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 16.—Ex-Gov. Johnson has written a letter ordering the people of Georgia not to accept the terms of the military reconstruction act. "I hope every man in Georgia who can register will do so, with a view of defeating this scheme for our degradation."

A Philadelphia Banker Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The banking house of Fredericks & Co. was robbed to-day of $12,000 in United States bonds, and $520 in compound interest notes.

From Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16.—J. D. Poisson, postmaster, has been removed, and E. R. Brand appointed.

Chief Justice Chase Serenaded.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 16.—Chief Justice Chase was serenaded by the guests of the Union Hotel at ten o'clock last evening.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Renewed Activity in Venango County.--New Wells on Pithole and Oil Creeks.--Prospect of an Increased Yield.

The upward tendency of the oil market, and the strong probability of a permanent increase over the present prices of the crude and refined material, has given operators in the oil region hopes of better returns for their expended capital and labor, and further developments of valuable territory are being undertaken. In fact, notwithstanding the low price of the crude article, developments on a small scale have been continually progressing in the Venango regions under the direction of the land interest, and a large number of wells are now in a forward state. In the

PITHOLE REGION,

the land interest of the Morey Farm have several wells ready to test, and new wells in progress of sinking. Two new wells are yielding about forty barrels each per day, and rapidly increasing. The old wells on this farm are yielding from twelve to thirty-five barrels per day.

Last week well No. 104 on the McKinney Farm was finished and tested, and proved to be the best strike in that locality since the days of the "Grant Well." The testing was commenced Wednesday night, and as soon as the water was exhausted, the pure oil came in large quantities. The well yielded the first twenty-four hours between seventy-five and one hundred barrels, and experienced men estimate it will prove a one hundred and fifty barrel well. Mr. E. Minor, of Titusville, superintendent of the McKinney Farm, is the owner of the well. The old wells on the McKinney Farm, are yielding from seven to thirty barrels.

The old wells on the Holmden Farm continue to yield from fifteen to seventy barrels respectively. On the Rooker Farm two new wells are being tested, with fine shows, and the pumping wells are doing as well as usual.

OIL CREEK TRIBUTARIES.

While there is not much doing on Oil creek proper, its tributaries are being largely developed. Eight new wells are now going down on the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's property, and two new wells are in progress on the Central Petroleum Company's farm. A new well, the working interest of which belongs to Fletcher Mitchell and Henry Byrom, was struck a few days since on the hill side of the Blood Farm, and is reported to be doing thirty barrels per day. A new well was struck about two weeks since on Lease No. 17, Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's property on Bennehoff run, which at last accounts was yielding twenty-five barrels per day.

A few days since a flowing well was struck on the Wood Farm, within a few rods of the old Stevenson homestead. The sucker rods were withdrawn on Saturday morning, 5th inst., and during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning it had produced 100 barrels. The well is 870 feet deep and is not cased. This is the only flowing well of any account in the oil region. The flow of gas is very strong, and strange as it may seem, the gravity of the oil as it comes out of the well is but 41 or 42 degrees. The land and working interests are owned by Mr. Thos. Wood, of Philadelphia.

The "King of the Hills" well, on Lease thirty of the Stevenson Farm, which was shut down last fall on account of the production failing, has been recently revived. This spring Messrs. Smith & Knapp took a contract from the working interest to drill the well through the third sand rock for one-half of the oil for ninety days. It was drilled through the third sand rock about the 1st of July, when pumping was commenced on Monday, 7th inst., it was producing at the rate of about sixty barrels per day. One-half of the Titusville *Herald* says: A new well was struck about ten days since on the John Fleming Farm, on upper Cherry Run. The first day that it was pumped it produced about ten barrels. The second day the production increased three barrels, and it has been increasing at the same rate ever since, and the production is now fully forty barrels per day. One-half of the working interest is owned by Messrs. Cheney and Bros, of this city. The gravity of the oil is 46 degrees as it comes from the well. The Fleming Farm is new territory, and it is owned in fee by the Sherman & Barnsdall Oil Company.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A new well belonging to John Ransom, of Pithole, was recently struck at Tidioute, which at last accounts was reported to be doing from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five barrels per day.

The Marietta *Register* says the weekly export of oil from "Cow Run," in that neighborhood, is seven hundred barrels. One well, six years old, flows twelve barrels per day. Another one, struck last December, flows forty-four barrels per day.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

PETROLEUM REDIVIVUS.

A few short weeks ago it was hardly safe to speak the word "oil" on Wall street. So many bulls and bears had been damaged in purse, and, what's much worse, in reputation for cuteness, by the playing out of innumerable petroleum schemes, that the bare oleaginous allusion struck them with the force and unpleasantness of a merciless practical joke, of which they were the victims. But the world moves, and men change with the times. Still, the oil man must pick his customers now if he would save his ears from such words as "swindle," "humbug," and other significant explectives. If he be discreet—and past sore experience is apt to make him so—he will treat his subject warily at the start. If he hear the expression, and he may hear it now, here and there in Wall street, "Oil men seem to be picking up," he may venture to unfold his tale, with a prospect of its being respectfully listened to, if of a *bona fide* opening for capital and brains.

The advantages of Petrolia above the gold and silver fields of the far West, for nearness, convenience of access, comfort of management &c., &c., all appealing powerfully in the view of public interest in it, which is already inaugurated. The holders of oil stocks here are already fumbling among their papers to see what they hold in that line. Those who happen to have a few shares in the Petrolia stock, begin to feel that they are not such bad things to have in the house, after all. And those poor fellows whose faith in their holes in the ground was stretched to its uttermost limits, indulge in their standard exclamation of "I told you so!" Straits bits of fee simple in Petrolia are now hugged by their happy possessors with a peculiar fondness. In a word, the common feeling here now is that oil things have touched bottom, and will speedily begin to rebound. Time must be allowed for cleaning away the wrecks that past poor speculators have made. The experiment with oil as a fuel must, and surely will, be successfully conducted. The *modus operandi* of oil mining must be kept at its present low cost. One or two more grand wells must be struck, and not only Wall street, but the whole country will blaze anew with schemes for securing the liquid gold. There's a good boring time coming, boys, wait a little longer!

OLLA PODRIDA.

STATE ITEMS.

The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, beat the Tyrolean Club, of Harrisburg, on Monday afternoon, in a game at the latter place.

Yesterday morning, before daylight, the members of the Moyamensing Hose Company, headed by the notorious Alderman Bill McMullen, made an attack upon the house of the Hope Fire Engine Company, in Philadelphia, and gutted it. In the melee two policemen were shot, and a large number of other persons were injured. Two ladies who were looking out of a window near by were struck by a volley of miselles. The ring-leaders were arrested, and the riot ended before day. The fight grew out of an old fend

A fire at Meadville Sunday morning destroyed the Barton House, Smith's livery stable, with six horses, Tenhawe's dry goods store, and Mr. McMullen's residence. Loss, $40,000. Insurance, $15,000:

A Baptist Church is soon to be organized in Franklin. Rev. Mr. Austin, of Meadville, is laboring there, preliminary to organizing.

Wm. Carter, watchman in the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad shops, fell a distance of thirty feet from the roof of the building, on Monday night last, and was fatally injured.

Three more deaths have resulted from the late explosion at Lancaster. The *Intelligencer* of Monday says: Howard H. Weitzel, son of Casper Weitzel, died yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, from the effects of his injuries. He was buried this morning at 10 o'clock. Annie Wolbert and Sarah Dorwart died last evening, making in all six deaths up to the present time, namely: Jeremiah Plummer, Faldine Myers, David Hamish, Howard H. Weitzel, Annie Wolbert and Sarah Dorwart.

Mr. William Kerr, the oldest resident in Oil Creek township, died on Friday last at the residence of his nephew in Bloomfield, at the age of ninety years. Mr. Kerr came to this country in 1794, when the entire region west of the Susquehanna was considered in the Montgomery Study. He located about two miles from what is now Titusville, and reared a family of whom he was the last remaining survivor. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was for a good part of six months under the command of General Harrison at Fort Meigs.

Ground for the monument to the soldiers who fell in Mexico, was broken on the capital grounds at Harrisburg yesterday. It is to be erected in the capital grounds, between the land office and the arsenal, and will be seventy feet in height, of white marble, surmounted by a statue of Victory, and with a large eagle at each of the four corners of the first base. It will be finished early next spring. It is to be built according to a design of Hartman Alricks, and the contractor is John McFadden, at a cost of $8,200. It promises to be of unusual beauty, and is to be built under an appropriation made by the Legislature several years ago. It is to be erected to the memory of the 1,500 or 2,000 brave Pennsylvanians who fell or who died of disease in Mexico.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

WESTMORELAND RAILWAY PROJECT.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: Colonel Israel Painter—who, with other prominent gentlemen of this county, has been indefatigable in his endeavors to procure the construction of a railroad between Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant—gives information of a most cheering character regarding the success of the enterprise. If proper arrangements can be made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—which now seem very probable—the work will be commenced as soon as possible. Colonel Painter is exceeding sanguine of the ultimate success of the enterprise, and we trust for the good of our county, he may not be disappointed.

CONSOLIDATION.

The stockholders of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company have, by a vote of 35,927 shares, ratified the consolidation of that line with the Erie and North East Railroad Company. The consolidation is to hereafter to be known as the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company; the principal office is to be located in Buffalo, and the following constitute the officers for the current year: President, William Williams, of Buffalo; Vice President, Charles H. Lee, of Silver Creek; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry L. Lansing, of Buffalo. Directors, Alanson Robinson, New York, Charles H. Lee, Silver Creek; John T. Hodell, Auburn; Joseph Field, Rochester; George W. Patterson, Westfield; Milton Courtright, Erie; Charles M. Reed, Erie; John M. Hutchinson, Buffalo. Wm. G. Fargo, Buffalo; James C. Harrison, Buffalo.

The consolidation of the Indianapolis and Columbus, the Union and Logansport, and the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroads is announced. The roads so consolidated are to be known as the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway. They contain three hundred and sixty-three miles of road, and, under the new arrangement, will afford unbroken communication from Columbus to Indianapolis, Logansport and Iowa line.

NEW PROJECT.

It is understood that railroad men recently visiting Colorado have proposed building and stocking a branch to Golden City and the city of Colorado or other points in that region. They estimate it at six hundred thousand dollars. Gilpin county, in which Central City is situated, proposes to contribute two hundred thousand of this. This branch will doubtless be built speedily and will run from Denver via Golden City to Cheyenne, its junction with the Union Pacific.

The report of a survey for a railroad between Nashville and Knoxville has just been published in detail. The projected line is one hundred and ninety miles long, and runs on a natural route along the western slope of the Cumberland Mountains. The estimate of the total cost of construction is $5,240,844, which is $26,711 per mile. The steepest grade is ninety feet. A point sixty-three miles east of Nashville is designated as a junction for the proposed railroad to Cincinnati via Danville, Kentucky. Hon. Horace Maynard has accepted the Presidency of the Nashville and Knoxville road, and will enter on his duties when the pending canvass in Tennessee is over.

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Temperance League.

The Temperance League of Allegheny City, held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening in the beautiful lecture room of the First Christian Church, (Dr. King's), corner of Beaver street and North Common.

The meeting was called to order and opened with prayer by the President, Rev. Col. J. B. Clark. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Brother J. H. Ebbert, the speaker of the evening, made an excellent address, calling upon the young and old to sustain the temperance cause, and to labor for the passage of laws that would do away with the great increase of intemperance as it now exists in these cities; giving new thoughts and ideas of the plan constituting the people of each election precinct the proper persons or law makers, to say whether they should or should not have places licensed to sell drink, and closing with an earnest appeal for the people to sign the pledge.

Bro. Bennett, of Pittsburgh, also urged the signing of the pledge, as by signing they stood upon a strong platform, which is a bulwark against this worst of all evils which now surrounds us as a people.

The new Glee Club, organized for the Allegheny City Temperance League, made their appearance and enlivened the exercises of the evening by singing some beautiful songs.

After singing the doxology, the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

The Late Alexander Addison.

The funeral of the late Alexander Addison, of this city, who died at Canathal, Hanover, Germany, June 10th, will take place this afternoon from Trinity Church, Sixth street. At a meeting of Lambda Chapter, Delta Phi Fraternity, held at Troy, New York, on the 1st inst., the following action relative to the death of Mr. Addison was taken:

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS Almighty God has seen fit, in his wisdom, to remove from this earth our well beloved brother, Alexander Addison; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we feel that a great sorrow has come upon us, and that while we bow to the chastening decree of Providence, we mourn for the departed, cut off in the bloom of early manhood and in the beginning of a life that gave glorious assurances of future eminence and usefulness.

Resolved, That in his death the Delta Phi Fraternity experiences the loss of a beloved brother, who has endeared himself to us by many brilliant qualities of mind and soul, which rendered him a friend, gentle companion and polished gentleman.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this chapter are tendered to his bereaved family in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the lodge of the society be suitably draped, as that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions by published in the Troy papers and Pittsburgh Commercial, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

FRANK J. HEARNE, THOMAS S. LEE, C. RIDGELY SCHOTT. } Committee.

Base Ball Match.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TARENTUM, July 15, 1867.

A match game of base ball, between the Ristori Club of Tarentum and the Pickwick Club of Leechburg, came off to-day on the grounds of the former club, with the following result:

RISTORI.	O.	R.	PICKWICK.	O.	R.
V Evans, c	4	8	Taylor, c	2	4
Geer, p	3	6	Hyndman, p	3	4
J. Ferris, 1 b	0	11	Hoyle, 1 b	4	2
Boyle, 2 b	2	9	Cline, 2 b	4	3
J Miller, 3 b	3	5	Thompson, 3 b	4	3
P Ferris, s s	4	10	Gilkin, s s	4	3
J McFerrin, l f	4	5	Bowers, l f	4	3
Dickey, c f	4	8	Hunter, c f	4	3
Marvin, r f	3	5	T Taylor, r f	3	3
	27	81		27	33

Umpire—A. Lynch, Enterprise Club, Pittsburgh. Scorers—W. W. Nesbet, Ristori; F. Mechling, Pickwick.

Fly Catches—Ristori, 8; Pickwick, 13. W.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

Highest premium for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Such is the tenor of the telegraph dispatch from Paris. Although not surprising, it is gratifying, to find the common opinion here confirmed at an Exposition where Sewing Machines of every system and country, American and European, were represented and fully tested.

The number of entries was as follows: United States, 19; France, 25; England, 7; Belgium, 4; Switzerland, 2; German States, 6; Austria, 3; Denmark, 3; Italy, 4; Canada, 5. Total, 82. We trust the world is now satisfied that the Wheeler & Wilson constitutes the perfection of sewing machinery.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

The Boat Race on Saturday.

The sculling race between Wm. Jackson, Jr., and Joseph Kaye, Jr., for a purse of five hundred dollars, will take place on Saturday next, between the hours of three and four, over the three mile course on the Allegheny, starting from the Suspension Bridge. The course, which extends from the Bridge to Herr's Island, was measured on Monday. Both the contestants are in excellent condition for the race, and should the day be fair one of the most interesting races that has ever taken place in Pittsburgh waters is expected.

FRAUD.—A German, giving the name of Frank Birtzsch, called at the office of Dr. W. M. Kern, on Penn street, a day or two since, after banking hours, and after procuring medical aid, gave a check to the Doctor for ten dollars on the Iron City National Bank, in payment for services. Upon presenting the check the next morning at the bank, the Doctor was informed that the check was worthless. The Doctor, having been told by Birtzsch that he lived at Mansfield, wrote to the postmaster at that place, but was informed that no man of that name had been about there for some time. Nothing has since been heard of him.

POCKET PICKING IN THE MARKET.—The light-fingered gentry did quite an extensive business in the Allegheny market yesterday morning, some six or eight persons being relieved of their wallets. A country woman had some fifteen dollars stolen from her. Another lady was relieved of fifty dollars, a female counting five dollars, and a gentleman was robbed of a considerable amount of money. The others lost smaller amounts. Nearly all the robberies were committed within a very short space of time, and before the police could be notified the thieves had departed.

THE COMING STATE FAIR.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will meet at the Monongahela House, in this city, on Friday, to complete the necessary preparations for the holding of the Fair here in September next. The Committee consists of Messrs. Hamilton, of Harrisburg; Rhey, of Westmoreland; Longaker, of Montgomery; Rutledge, of Bangor, and Mountjoy, of Allegheny. They will probably remain in session a day or two.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Tarentum camp meeting ground will meet lot holders and others desiring to obtain tent room on the grounds to-morrow morning. Those who propose being present at the meeting can leave for Tarentum on the 6:30 o'clock train in the morning. The camp meeting will commence on the 8th of August, and from present indications will be one of the largest ever held.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.—Only two petitions for adjudication in Bankruptcy, were filed. They were:

Pardon Welch, Scranton, Luzerne county, Twelfth District.

Wm. S. Calohan, Canonsburg, Washington county, Twenty-first District.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire about twenty minutes past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Box No. 51, corner of Wylie and Fulton streets, was occasioned by the burning of a chimney in a grocery store on Center avenue. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but the fire was extinguished without their aid and with but little damage.

TAKEN OVER.—Sheriff Cluley yesterday conveyed to the Western Penitentiary H. J. Salisbury and John M. Beck, convicted in Court last week of forgery, and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years each in that institution.

INDEPENDENT POLICE.—Robert Hague, ex-Chief of Police, has established an independent police station at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth street, where all police business can be transacted with dispatch.

A WOOLY HORSE.—Thomas Farrow, of this city, owns a mare, twenty years old, which was brought from the Rocky Mountains, whose feet, below the knee joint, are covered with wool. Wool, similar to that on a Buffalo, also covers the back of the animal.

CHALLENGE.—William Llewellyn challenges Jacob Drake or Mickey Baxter to a foot race of one hundred yards, for fifty dollars or more, the race to take at Union Skating Park, Allegheny.

ARM BROKEN.—A man named Drummond, employed in a lumber yard in South Pittsburgh, had his arm broken by a fall, on Monday afternoon.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Japanese Troupe had another crowded audience last evening, which greatly admired the entire performance, both on account of its novelty and on account of its merit. Ring-Kee-Chee—little "All Right"—is the favorite performer of the troupe, on account of his youth and the fact that he is the only one who speaks a word of English. Not the least interesting part of the entertainment is the earnest and vociferous speeches of the lecturers of the troupe, which, although they are all Japanese to the audience, are very amusing. The third entertainment will be given this evening.

THE HOLLEN KNITTING MACHINE.—This machine is the best and cheapest in the world for family use, and is now on exhibition at the St. Clair House, where Mr. F. Hollen, agent of the Hollen Knitting Machine Company, of Indiana, Pa., will be pleased to show the operation of the machine to all who may call, and sell territorial rights to all who may desire to purchase. It need only be seen in operation to very simple, convenient, and durable—being as iron or steel can render it. The parts are so beautifully and regularly adjusted and arranged as to make it a mechanical impossibility, even at the fastest possible speed, to drop a stitch in operating the machine. Without fear of contradiction, we boldly proclaim that the Hollen Machine is without its peer for real family use, among all knitting machines now offered to the public. Go and see it.

FURTHER EVIDENCE

Of the Remarkable Skill which Dr. Aborn Possesses in Healing the Sick.

A Lady residing at No. 50 Fulton Street, has recovered from all the symptoms of Consumption under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street, as is made manifest in the following card:

Having had an aversion to my name appearing in public print, but as it was through the testimonials of others that I heard of the skill of Dr. Aborn, whose name is becoming as familiar as household words, as possessing such unusual skill in curing cases after all other means had failed, I am compelled, by a sense of duty to the afflicted, to lay aside all such delicacy and give publicity to the following facts: Last winter I was seized with a violent cold in my head, which soon settled on my chest. The pain at times was of a most piercing nature. At times it seemed to me as though the air tubes were closed or choked up; as I had such difficulty in breathing. I was very weak, had no appetite—pain through my limbs—so much afflicted, that I had quite despaired of any hope, as I was positive that I was a consumptive patient, and entertained the general opinion prevailing that there is no cure for such an affection. But having been informed that such cases have been fully restored under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, I was inspired with hope, and was fortunate enough to give him a trial, and to my great joy and the satisfaction of my family, I have entirely recovered. His medicine has renovated my whole constitution, so that I feel like a new being. I was agreeably surprised on consulting the Doctor to find him so much of a gentleman, and one to whom his high scientific attainments. I was like many others, I had but little confidence in advertising doctors, but having read his notices and writings upon the various diseases of which he treats, I readily came to the conclusion that the characteristics of their tone were quite different from the majority of the so-called specialists. The Doctor is an affable gentleman, and entitled to a high consideration as one skilled in his profession.

ELIZABETH RUSSELL.

No. 50 Fulton street, Pittsburgh.

July 16, 1867.

CHRONIC SORE EYE CURED.

I have been afflicted with a sore eye ever since last fall. I tried doctor's and domestic remedies without effect. Ten days ago I placed myself under the care of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street, who has performed a radical cure. To-day my eye is as well as it ever was. The Doctor certainly knows how to cure diseases of the eye in a most expeditious manner.

T. MCQUILLAN.

LAWRENCEVILLE, July 15, 1867.

HEARING RESTORED IN FIVE MINUTES.

When I applied to Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, this morning (Saturday, July 13th,) I was so deaf in my right ear that I could not hear my watch tick when pressed against it, and had been so for years. In five minutes time he restored my hearing. Now I can hear my watch tick at a distance of eight inches. This I consider a remarkable cure.

T. L. ARMSTRONG, Railroad Contractor.

Residence Red Bank, Clarion County, Pa.

William Moore, Esq., corner of Duncan and Davis streets, can testify to the above statement.

A LADY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

When I placed myself in the hands of Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, nine days ago, I was so prostrated from a complication of diseases of the chest, that I was scarcely able to move from my bed. I had suffered for four long years. My appetite was entirely gone. My stomach was so diseased that it was almost impossible for me to retain a tablespoonful of gruel. My liver was alarmingly deranged. A constant pain in my head, chest, side, back; in fact, life was a burden to me in this sufferable condition. Indeed, I may say that my friends gave me up, but thanks to the skillful hand of Dr. Aborn, I am once more restored to former health. As soon as forty-eight hours after commencing his medicines I felt a change taking place in my system. So speedy, successful and satisfactory has been the effect of his remedies in my distressing disease that in justice to him and that the poor afflicted may know where to find a kind and scientific gentleman, I have cheerfully made known the fact concerning my case.

MARY JANE MEEHAN,
Decker street, Allegheny.

July 13, 1867

A TUMOR SKILFULLY REMOVED.

A large tumor appeared on my left eye which was quite painful, and continued to get larger, and on Tuesday I was induced to call on Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, who at once operated on it. I called again the Wednesday following and had it dressed, and it is now entirely well. Several doctors whom I consulted told me it was a very bad eye, but thanks to the skill of Dr. Aborn, I am cured.

JOSEPH WITTENBERG,
Carrier Pittsburgh *Leader*.

July 13th, 1867.

GRANULATED SORE EYE CURED.

I had been afflicted for a long time with a sore eye which had baffled all ordinary treatment. Having heard of the successful treatment of Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, I was determined to call on him. I am happy to say he gives me great pleasure to say that he has performed a perfect cure in seven days. Persons suffering from diseases of the eye will find Dr. Aborn the most skilful oculist and aurist in the United States. He does not torture you to death in trying to cure you; but his manipulations are done with great skill and with a soothing effect.

July 13th, 1867. 284 Ohio street, Allegheny.

NOTE—DR. ABORN'S consulting and operating rooms are at 134 Smithfield street, where he is prepared with the most recent discoveries and the most improved scientific apparatus known to the medical world, for the successful treatment of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and organs of the Chest, embracing Blindness, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh of the Head, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, and all Chronic Diseases, either of a Medical or Surgical character, that have been despaired of as hopeless, are invited to call. A new method of treating deafness, giving five dollars, and a gentleman was robbed of a considerable amount of money. The others lost smaller amounts. Nearly all the robberies were committed within a very short space of time, and before the police could be notified the thieves had departed.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.-M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1867.

There was a brisk demand to-day for loans, which was pretty liberally met by the banks and at private banking houses. Rates are hardly so high for good named paper, except for long date offerings. The tendency of the local money market is rapidly towards greater ease, but at present paper is severely scrutinized, and only strictly business notes find favor at banks.

—In the local stock market there is little to report. National Bank of Commerce was sold to-day at 105, buyer 5 days.

—The New York quotations for Governments show a decline in all the series. McVay & Co.'s report gives the following prices:

U. S. 6s 1881	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	109
10-40s	97⅝
Consols	93⅝
July 7-30s	107⅜
June 7-30s	107⅜
August 7-30s	107⅜
Gold	140
New 5-20s, '67	108

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110⅜
5-20s, 1862	111⅝
1864	109
1865	109

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, July 16th, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlvaine, Auctioneer:

Allegheny National Bank.....$54 00
Lawrenceville Savings Bank.....27 00

—The railway share list at the New York Stock Board has lost much of its firmness and buoyancy, and there is a tendency towards a decline. Bryan's report to-day marks the following changes:

Michigan Southern	80
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	86½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	93½
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	98
Chicago, Northwestern Railroad	71¾
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	87½
New York Central Railroad	106½
Reading Railroad	96½

The *Herald* remarks that so far as real values are concerned the stocks that are least desirable have been the most in demand and have advanced the quickest, since the present speculation set in, and the non-dividend paying shares are now selling at prices which are not justified by their current earnings or financial condition. Investors will of course not think of buying them, but speculators will buy anything, how ever worthless, at any price, provided they think there is a probability of their being enabled to sell the same at a still higher price. The higher the market rises the more liable it will be exposed to feverish spasms and wide fluctuations, and when the rise finally culminate the fancy stocks which have been the most eagerly sought after will suffer the heaviest fall. To warn the public against buying stocks at prices above their value is a thankless task, and to many it is like Bruin's attempt to convince a fox that honesty is the best policy. Nevertheless it is a duty. The Stock Exchange in the midst of panic is a maelstrom which swallows up the margins of outsiders and disgusted operators are broken and ruined. Professional speculators who are shrewd enough to be on the bear tack when the storm comes. Some of the dividend paying shares have sympathized only to a trifling extent with this bull movement, and these are still cheap for investment. If the public must speculate in stocks, let it do so in Government securities. There is as yet very little outside support for the bears, but while money remains easy and the speculators hold together on the bull side this is of little consequence.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street, Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1867. }

Our general markets, to-day, were active in many articles. Flour continues active and the market rules firm, with a good demand for export, and equal to the demand. There was a good trade done in bacon, and if the demand continues, as it has been for some time past, prices will go higher. Groceries continue to command full prices.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last were as follows: flour 4,296 bbls; cheese 175 boxes; corn 98 sacks; wheat 300 sacks; rye 150 sacks; oats 2,650 sacks; butter 27 packages, and loose pieces of bulk meats 540 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote pearls selling at 13½c; soda ash at 6½c, and refined at 5½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—We note sales of 20 bbls new Eastern apples at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a continued demand and prices are firmly tending upward. We quote shoulders at 11½c; sides 12½c for plain and 13c for clear; S. C. hams 21½@22c. Lard 13¼@13½c. Dried beef 23c ₱ ℔, and mess pork at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—We quote the best grades of butter selling at 19@21c ₱ ℔.

CHEESE—We quote sales of 20 bbls factory at 15c ₱ ℔, and quote W. R. at 13@14c; Goshen at 18c, and Hamburg at 15c ₱ ℔.

DRIED APPLES—Market very dull and prices nominal. Sales of 200 bbls reported at 5c ₱ ℔.

DRIED PEACHES—Prices lower and nominal. We quote sales of 10 bbls mixed halves and quarters at 9@10c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—There is a fair demand at 21@22c ₱ dozen.

FEED—Sales reported of 10 tons middlings, $2 25 ₱ hundred, and 8 tons bran, on the platform, at $1 70 ₱ hundred.

FLOUR—The market is still excited as the demand continues large and sufficient to absorb nearly all the receipts. The sales to-day were not less than 1,500 barrels. There is a better feeling reported in the Chicago market to-day. Good and reliable brands are difficult to procure, and medium grades are but little called for in this market. Good spring brands, in jobbing lots, were selling readily to-day at $12; medium selling lowly at $10 50@11 00,